The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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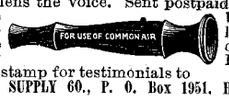

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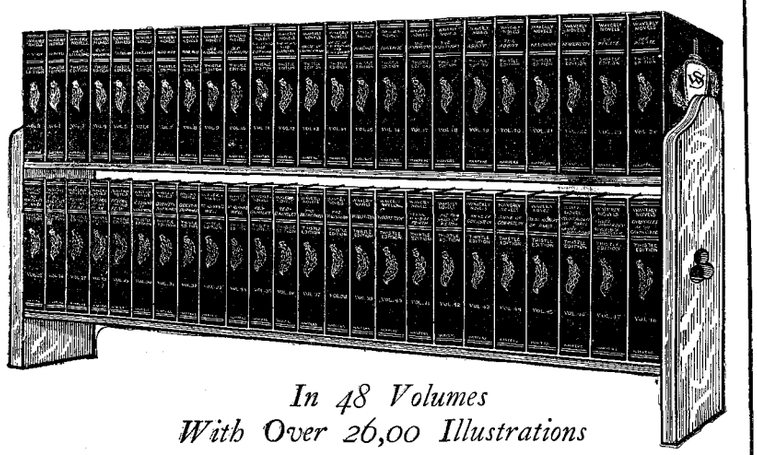

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GROWING COMMERCIAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN 1801 Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, wrote to his friend in Paris, Dupont de Nemours: "We are an agricultural people, poor in money and owing great debts." This was written in reference to our inability to pay a high price for the island at the mouth of the Mississippi and for some land on the left bank necessary to give the United States control of the navigation of the river. One hundred years later, on January 7, 1901, Senator Lodge said, in a speech in the Senate:

"Look at your map, a great symmetrical country, all under one flag, no separate Government, your railroads running in steady connections and carrying freight from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the Gulf. Europe can not beat that. Every separate state system, every separate railroad she has, enhances the cost of her articles. We are beating her in iron and steel. We can turn them out at a price Europe can not meet. We are going to surpass her in other articles. She has to take coal from us. It is a mere question of time when her last stronghold, the carrying trade, will be invaded. . . .

"We occupy a great position economically. We are marching on to a still greater one. You may impede it, perhaps, by legislation; you may check it; but you can not stop the work of the economic forces. We may blunder here in legislation, but the American people and the economic forces which underlie all are carrying us forward to the economic supremacy of the world."

These remarkable statements were in substance reaffirmed less than ten days later by the Earl of Rosebery in a speech before the Wolverhampton (England) Chamber of Commerce, in which he spoke of the "great commercial warfare being waged against England," and said: "The chief rivals to be feared are America and Germany. The Americans, with their vast and almost incalculable resources, their acuteness and enterprise, and their huge population, which will probably be 100,000,000 in twenty years, together with the plan they have adopted for putting accumulated wealth into great cooperative syndicates or trusts for the purpose of carrying on this great commercial warfare, are perhaps the most formidable." On the same day that Lord Rosebery made this speech attributing our commercial success, in large part, to the trusts, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in an editorial on the same subject, attributed our success to the fact that "American methods are based upon individualism, the freedom of every capitalist and every laborer to do the best he can for himself," agreeing in this with Sir Hiram Maxim, who thinks the success due to the fact that "in the United States every man tries to do as much as he can; in England he tries to do as little as he can, to make his job last."

Whatever the reason for it, however, everybody seems to admit that the United States has "arrived" commercially, and while industrial depression is reported from almost every quarter of Europe, American manufacturers are enjoying an almost unprecedented period of prosperity. The American press have quoted very widely the following comment of the London *Times*: "It is useless to disguise the fact that Great Britain is being outdistanced. The competition does not come from the glut caused by miscalculation as to the home demand. Our own steelmakers know better, and are alarmed. The threatened competition in markets hitherto our own comes from efficiency in production such as never before has been seen." Even the British naval supremacy is in danger, continues the same paper, "for if we lose our engineering supremacy our naval supremacy will follow, unless held on sufferance of our successful rivals." The British iron-trade journals continue to comment pessimistically on the condition of that industry. Of the 3,153 locomotives built in the United States last year, 505 were sent abroad, British railroads buying more of them than the roads of any other country. A Connecticut firm has just shipped 1,000,000 pounds of trolley wire to a road in British India, and Clyde shipbuilders have recently placed orders for 150,000 tons of plates in the United States at a saving of $250,000. The London *Ironmonger* says sarcastically of a similar incident:

"A good deal has been made of the fact that the Ebbw Vale Company have secured a contract for 10,000 tons of heavy rails for the West Australian Government, the price being not far short of £1 above that at which American material could have been purchased. We congratulate the Ebbw Vale Company upon their good fortune in having secured so important an order, and our congratulations are no less due to the Government of West Australia upon finding itself in the happy position of being able to pay £5,000 or so more of taxpayers' money for the material it required than it need have done. . . . At the present time the British rail trade is hopelessly out of it where competitive work is concerned."

Turning from Great Britain to the other countries of Europe, one finds that American coal can now be exported to the Mediterranean ports at a profit, and that one steamship line has arranged for regular tri-weekly sailings between Newport News and Marseilles, carrying coal when no other cargo offers, and bringing back Spanish iron ore. The European woolen and boot and shoe trades, too, are being interfered with by the invasion of American goods. In Germany it is said that some 50,000 to 100,000 workers in the boot-and-shoe trade are threatened with loss of work by American competition. The German workers earn an average of $4 a week, the American workers from $10 to $15 a week. One cause of the present hard times in Germany, according to the annual report of the Berlin Society of Merchants, is "the specter of American competition in European

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markets," and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is quoted in the cable reports as saying: "The entrance of the United States into the ranks of creditor nations signifies a change in the times. Ever since the war with Spain the United States Government has pursued undeviatingly a world policy of world conquest. European states must familiarize themselves with the thought that the United States will have a very weighty word in determining the new political constellations among the leading nations." The *Wiener Tageblat*, too, is reported as saying that owing to the almost intolerable burden of taxation imposed on Europe by militarism, America, whose national wealth shows enormous and steady increase, is gradually becoming the creditor of the whole world, and that within the next few decades all the European States, as well as Australia, Japan, and China, will be her debtors if they do not take precautions in time to prevent themselves from falling into a state of economic dependence upon the new commercial world power. "The only remedy," it declares, "is the abolition of militarism, which is a cancer upon European agriculture, trade, and industry." Many German trade journals, it is reported, in their panic over the inroads of American competition, are even refusing to accept American advertisements.

Perhaps the best description of the American invasion of Europe is given in a recent issue of the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which quotes the article in full in its issue for Wednesday of last week, declares that "none of the articles hitherto appearing have shown a clearer comprehension" of the situation. This Hamburg writer says:

"Competent experts, well informed as to the industrial and export conditions which prevail in the United States, have established the following facts: The steel manufactories of the United States, which two decades ago were in their infancy, today control the markets of the world, dictate either directly or indirectly the prices of iron and steel in all countries, and, partly through the richness of their supply of iron ores and coal, partly by the use of labor-saving machinery and skilful, effective means of transportation, have attained a position not only to compete with the older iron-and-steel-producing countries, but even to profitably export their products to England. American tools, especially hatchets, axes, files, saws, boring implements, etc., enjoy by reason of their excellent quality the best reputation, and, in spite of their higher price, stand above competition in nearly the whole world. Also in sewing-machines, bicycles, and agricultural implements of every kind, the United States has begun to drive England and Germany from the world's markets, especially that of Russia, which may be partly attributed to the fact that American firms are protected in their own market from foreign competition and can thus sell their manufactures cheaper abroad than at home. A remarkable change has also taken place in the field of boot-and-shoe production. Hardly more than ten years ago the United States imported shoes from Europe—especially women's foot-wear from Austria, while other grades were made of leather imported from England and Germany. To-day it not only makes its entire supply of leather at home and exports it in considerable quantities, but it floods Europe with ready-made shoes, competes with the products of cheap labor in England, establishes shoe depots in Paris and even in the principal cities of Germany. That the United States, by reason of its richness in mineral oils and aided by its unrivaled facilities for refining and transporting this international necessity, controls the petroleum trade of the world and is held in check only by Russia, is well known. The experience of the past few months proves that within a not far distant period the coal of the United States will play the same rôle in the markets of the world. Incidentally, it may be remarked that the typewriting-machine, with which this article is wirtten, as well as the thousands—nay, hundreds of thousands—of others that are in use throughout the world, were made in America: that it stands on an American table, in an office furnished with American desks, bookcases, and chairs, which can not be made in Europe of equal quality, so practical and convenient, for a similar price. The list of such articles, apparently unimportant in themselves, but in their aggregate number and value of the highest significance, could be extended indefinitely. But it would seem more interesting and characteristic to cite the fact that an American syndicate is now planning, and has even taken the initial steps in a scheme to take in hand the whole sleeping-car service of Europe, to improve it and make it cheaper than is now possible. Moreover, American manufacturers of underclothing, gloves, and men's clothing, as well as women's cloaks—all articles which a few years ago were exported in vast quantities from Europe to the United States—are already beginning to calculate how they can place their surplus output in European markets.

"But enough of examples. Every one who understands the existing conditions and has followed these conclusions, drawn from the best sources and based upon thorough knowledge of the facts, will agree that the threatened danger from America is neither exaggerated nor painted too darkly, but is, in fact, real and serious. But the mere recognition of the peril avails nothing; what is demanded is to face it, to overcome it, or at least to minimize as far as possible its effects. We must ask ourselves whether this is still possible, and, if so, what are the means, the methods that must be employed to secure a successful result. There is but one answer to this question. We must fight Americanism with its own methods; the battle must be fought with their weapons, and wherever possible their weapons must be bettered and improved by us. Or, to speak with other and more practical words, Germany—Europe—must adopt improved and progressive methods in every department of industry; must use more, and more effective, machinery. Manufacturers as well as merchants must go to America, send thither their assistants and workingmen, not merely to observe superficially the methods there employed, but to study them thoroughly, to adopt them, and wherever possible to improve upon them, just as the Americans have done and are still doing in Europe."

The Journal of Commerce says that our financial relations with the European centers have also been "virtually revolutionized." It declares, indeed:

"In a very important sense, we have become the creditor nation of the world. From a chronic condition of dependence upon the banking forces of London, Paris, and Berlin, we find those centers now dependent upon the large floating balances of the United States, subject to our lending ability in periods of exigency, carrying the largest stock of gold in the world, and holding the largest resource for dealing with crises in international finance. Three of the foremost European governments—England, Germany, and Russia—have found it necessary to come to New York for important loans, and the two former have not applied in vain. Thus, if this city may not be said to have yet become the financial center of the world, yet we may incontestably claim a foremost rank among the few metropolitan cities which have won that distinction."

A discussion of measures proposed by European economists for heading off the United States in its march toward commercial world supremacy will be presented next week.

The Venezuela Broil.—What looked like a fight the middle of last week now appears likely to become merely a lawsuit. The cause of all the excitement in Venezuela, Washington, D. C., and Syracuse, N. Y., was very much like the common police court case of a farmer who mortgages his land to one man, and later sells it to another. Mr. Castro, president of the republic of Venezuela, by grace of revolution, recently found his own rule threatened by a revolt, and little or no coin in the treasury. "Once caught, twice taught," says the Spanish proverb, and as not many months have passed since Great Britain assimilated a rich slice of Venezuelan domain by raising a dispute about maps and surveys, President Castro, profiting by this example, proceeded to overhaul the maps of the region containing Venezuela's rich asphalt lake, and found, just as he suspected, that the grant of land made to the New York and Bermudez Company in 1883, which had been supposed all along to include this lake, did not include any part of it. So he sold the lake to the Warner and Quinlan Company, of Syracuse, and ordered the Bermudez Company to evacuate. The president of the Bermudez Company

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is Gen. Francis V. Greene, who was with the Russian army in Turkey in the seventies as attaché, gained distinction in our war with Spain and in the military rule of our new possessions, and has fought his way to prominence in the perilous arena of New York State politics. His appeal to Washington was not unheeded. There was talk of sending a gunboat in Castro's direction, and a "war-cloud" began to loom. At the end of a couple of days, however, word was received in Washington that force would not be resorted to by the Venezuelan Government, and it now seems likely that President Cipriano Castro's geographical discoveries will be settled by the courts, and not by the stern arbitrament of war.

So much for a statement of the situation. As for comment, the New York *Times* says:

"The Government of that republic, and of all the Central and South American republics, can well understand that the confiscation of the property of Americans is not a good way to encourage the use of American capital for the development of their resources. In the coming years an increasing part of the capital of the United States will be employed in foreign investments. There is thought to be a great field for its use in the countries to the south of us. Under the protection of just laws and friendly governments the money of citizens of the United States would accomplish wonders in opening up the resources and augmenting the national wealth of these republics. But capital will not go where it is liable to violent seizure. We hope the President of Venezuela will consider this aspect of his present action."

TRIBUTES TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE sorrow awakened in this country by the news from Cowes seems to be more in the nature of personal grief than of international political concern. As the Philadelphia *Ledger* expresses it: "Victor Hugo, in recalling the many men and women of high and low estate that he had known, said in a beautiful generalization of his estimate of humanity that there is only one thing before which we should kneel, and that is 'goodness.' This is the homage that the world is in spirit paying to the stricken Queen. The regal state and the sceptered race strike the imagination; but the homely virtues of Victoria, her maternal love, her lifelong, touching devotion to the memory of the Prince Consort, the picture of domestic felicity in which she is represented as the central and venerable figure, appeal to the common heart." The New York *Press* says, similarly: "There is no other mortal monarch whose death would so little disturb the current of affairs—not the boy King of Spain, nor the girl Queen of Holland, the youthful Czar of Russia, the elective heads of the republics of the United States and France. Yet scarcely could the passing of all these rulers bring home so widely a sense of personal loss." The same paper continues:

"Sometimes in her reign it was thought that she was to be England's last Queen. Now it is seen that she was rather Britain's first Empress. That is the story of her life politically: that it bridged the way for the passage of the government of her realms from an aristocratic monarchy to a democratic empire. Under the ægis of her spotless name and moderate wisdom freedom broadened slowly down again in Britain, while elsewhere in Europe the peoples plunged wildly into Socialism, Nihilism, Anarchy, to rear as wildly into the absolutism in one form or another dominant everywhere on the Continent. Her greatest benefit to the institutions of her land has been in simply being herself, so that when the hot republican fit was on the nations in the earlier years of her reign her gentle, gracious life calmed and disarmed possibly insurgent elements. Far different might have been the story had a stubborn or dissolute George or William occupied the throne. Beyond this it may be said that she was probably a better judge of men than the people of her time, and that she appraised more nearly their true worth than contemporary public opinion Palmerston, Gladstone, Beaconsfield, the three most famous of hers and her people's servants. True it also is that at the most acute crisis of the affairs of our Government and her own she kept a higher mind and a serener temper than did her Ministers, including the veteran and venerable Russell.

"Yet, after all, it is not the Queen whom the world which so long has known her will really miss. There have been greater queens by far. She was no Catharine and scarce an Elizabeth. It is the woman who, ripe as were her years, will be sincerely mourned—the woman who has in her long, patient, useful life glorified and dignified her sex as never yet has perhaps another woman of her station. In very truth, it may be said that never was another woman queen of so many reverent, respectful hearts."

IS THE PRESIDENT TRYING TO INFLUENCE THE SUPREME COURT?

THE appointment of sons of Justices Harlan and McKenna to be attorney-general and inspector-general, respectively, in Porto Rico, have stirred up not a little comment, especially in view of the fact that the son of Justice McKenna takes the place made vacant by the discharge of Lieut.-Col. Russell B. Harrison, whose father, the ex-President, has been expressing anti-administration opinions. The critics of the President remark that the appointments have the appearance of an effort to influence the opinion of these two justices, and many newspapers which think that the appointments will not have any such effect, and which doubt whether the President had any such intention, admit that the appointments are in bad taste at this time and might better not have been made.

The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.), recalling the importance of the case before the court, regards the President's act as "probably the most scandalous and shocking incident in our political history," and the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) remarks that "what makes this insult to the integrity of the bench more flagrant is that these appointments are made in the colonial service, at the very time when the legality of that service is an issue before the court." The Chicago *Record* (Ind.) believes that it "argues a deplorable lack of tact and discretion, if, indeed, it implies nothing worse"; the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that "Mr. McKinley's conduct is in execrably bad taste, to say the least," and the Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.), in a comment that is widely commended, says:

"It is incredible that the President should have harbored for a moment the idea of influencing the judgments of Justices McKenna and Harlan by favors to their sons. Nor can he have conceived that their appointments would suggest such a possibility. The very impossibility of the thing itself probably blinded him to the inevitableness of the suggestion in the public mind.

"But the damage is done. Across the undimmed mirror of the Supreme Court has passed the breath of a suggestion of personal influence from the Executive. Absolutely baseless we most firmly believe, but undeniable. It has already deprived Justice Harlan's son of the congratulations due his personal worth and legal fitness. It has discounted the decision of the court and prepared a way for the 'I told you sos' of the disappointed.

"There seems only one way to rob the suspicion of its sting. Justices McKenna and Harlan should decline to sit longer in the island cases."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) suggests that "the proper correction of this unfortunate mistake would be for Mr. Harlan and Mr. McKenna to decline the offices to which they have been nominated," and that "should they neglect this obvious duty, the Senate should reject them," while the Minneapolis *Times* (Ind.) argues that "the President should acknowledge the error and withdraw the appointments with such explanations as may seem fitting." "If the force of the argument is not at once apparent to the President," remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), "his real friends will lose no time in making it perfectly clear to him."

The defenders of the Administration consider the charges in-

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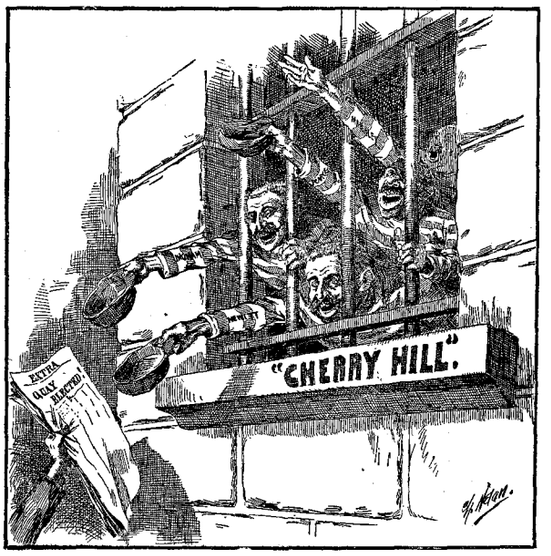

RECEIVING THE GOOD NEWS AT "CHERRY HILL."
—*The Philadelphia North American* (*Mr. Wanamaker's Organ.*)

"ON TOP!"
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer* (*Mr. Quay's Organ*).

TWO VIEWS OF THE QUAY VICTORY.

sulting and preposterous. "In other words," says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.), "Justices Harlan and McKenna so lightly regard their honor as men, and their integrity as members of the highest judicial tribunal in the country, that they are ready to sell their opinions to any purchaser who is willing to pay their price; and, further, that the President of the United States is so utterly destitute of honor and integrity as to be determined to secure an indorsement of his insular policy by the defiling of the very fountainhead of justice." The Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) declares that "this ill-supported accusation affecting the integrity of the President and the Supreme Court is a disgrace to American politics"; and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) says that it is "absurd," and "in its more serious aspect it is a vile and atrocious insult." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks: "Probably the stern censors of the Administration will be confounded in the end when they discover, as they may, that Justice Harlan is opposed to its colonial policy. He is quite as likely to vote against the President's constitutional views as he is to vote in favor of them."

SENATOR QUAY'S TRIUMPH.

THE reelection of M. S. Quay (Rep.) to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, which was brought about last week by the defection of several legislators elected as Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans (the latter having signed agreements not to vote for Quay), is taken by the press as another example of the possibilities of our political system. It will be recalled that Mr. Quay failed of election in the Pennsylvania legislature two years ago, and that since then one of Pennsylvania's seats in the Senate has been vacant. A majority of the present legislature were elected as anti-Quay or anti-Republican members; but despite that fact he is back in the Senate for four years. The Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) calls it "the most astounding victory in the history of American politics." How the necessary number of anti-Quay legislators were led to a change of heart has not been made public, tho there is considerable speculation on that subject.

Not all the insurgents against his rule have come in and taken the oath of allegiance, however. The Philadelphia *North American* (Republican organ of John Wanamaker, leader of the anti-Quay forces) regrets that "Pennsylvania will again be represented at Washington by a man whose name is synonymous throughout the United States with everything that is vile in politics and bad in government"; but says that this "does not end the fight against Quayism." "On the contrary," it declares, "whatever is honest and clean and patriotic in the State will be inspired by this outrage upon free institutions, this daring defiance of the verdict of the ballot-box, to renewed ardor in the battle for better political conditions in this debauched and pillaged State." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) calls the election a "triumph of the boss, of boss methods, and boss principles." It adds: "Boodle wins, corruption funds carried the day. Decent politics for the time goes to the wall, and those who have striven and labored and hoped for a better era and better influences in Pennsylvania political life must accept defeat with what grace they may while they gather strength for a more determined struggle hereafter." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) thinks Mr. Quay's election is due to "the methods of persuasion, intimidation, and corruption of which he is a master-hand," and declares that his machine "represents all that is vile and pernicious in the politics and legislation of the State." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) thinks that "Quay's presence in the United States Senate is a national scandal," and the New York *Times* (Ind.) agrees that it is a "disgrace to the country."

Mr. Quay's friends are not less warm in their friendship than his foes are in their enmity. When Mr. Quay went to Washington to take his place in the Senate, his friends are said to have "brought with them floral offerings literally by the carload," and the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press said of his reception in the Senate chamber: "Within the memory of the oldest Senators nothing approximating to-day's scene ever was witnessed in the Senate on a similar occasion." "Colonel Quay's victory," declared Senator Carter, of Montana, to a newspaper correspondent, "is universally received in the Senate without reference to party as a vindication of an honorable man who has been outrageously assailed"; and the Washington *Post* (Ind.) rejoices that Mr. Quay "stands triumphant on the wreck of the base contrivances of his enemies—holding now, as he has ever held, the confidence, the affection, and the loyalty of the Republican masses of the great State of Pennsylvania." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), Senator Quay's organ, calls his opponents "as despicable and malignant a band of political desperadoes as ever disgraced a State," and rejoices that "now they have met their Waterloo."

It seems to the Scranton *Tribune* (Rep.), however, that "the

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demoralization of the legislature at the very commencement of its labors is a costly price to pay for the election of a United States Senator, and furnishes another strong reason why the people of the State should attend to this matter themselves and elect United States Senators by direct vote at the polls."

W. A. Clark (Dem.), of Montana, who resigned his seat in the Senate last session while charges of bribery in connection with his election were under investigation, was elected last week to succeed Senator Carter.

EXTRADITION OF NEELY.

MUCH satisfaction is expressed in American newspapers over the decision of the Supreme Court, confirming the judgment of the circuit court of the Southern district of New York, to the effect that C. F. W. Neely, former chief financial agent of the Cuban Post-Office Department, shall be sent back to Cuba to stand trial for embezzling about $500,000 of government money. "Already there has been too much interference with the course of justice," says the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.); "Neely's dishonesty was brought to light eight months ago, but notwithstanding the fact that subsequent investigations proved the frauds to be of far greater magnitude than had been supposed, and in spite of the virtual conviction of the accused, he has been able, under one pretext or another, to resist extradition until now." "Justice has traveled with a leaden heel in this case," adds the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), "but it bids fair to overtake him in the end."

The chief questions at issue in the Neely case were, whether the special act of June 6, 1900, passed by Congress to cover the present instance and extending the extradition law of this country to a foreign country "occupied or under the control of the United States," was constitutional, and whether Cuba was a "foreign country." The Supreme Court now decides, without a dissenting voice, that Cuba is a foreign country and that the act of last June is constitutional and applicable to the case of Neely. "What legislation by Congress," declares the decision, "could be more appropriate for the protection of life and property in Cuba, while occupied and controlled by the United States, than legislation securing the return to that island, to be tried by its constituted authorities, of those who, having committed crimes there, flee to this country to escape arrest, trial, and punishment?" Justice Harlan, in delivering the opinion of the court, added that "Cuba is foreign territory within the meaning of the act of June 6, 1900." It can not be regarded, he said, in any constitutional, legal, or international sense a part of the territory of the United States, for the reason that the declared object of the war with Spain was not to make Cuba "an integral part of the United States," but only to compel "the relinquishment by Spain of its authority and government in that island and the withdrawal of its forces from Cuba and Cuban waters." While it is true that as between Spain and the United States, and as between the United States and all foreign nations, Cuba was to be treated as if it were conquered territory, yet as between the United States and Cuba "that island is territory held in trust for the inhabitants of Cuba, to whom it rightfully belongs and to whose exclusive control it will be surrendered when a stable government shall have been established by their voluntary action."

Public interest in this decision centers chiefly upon the indication it is supposed to afford of the court's attitude on the great constitutional question pending before it, relating to the status of Porto Rico and the Philippines; and in Administration circles the opinion is freely expressed that the decision is an emphatic "victory for the Government." "President McKinley could have had no more sweeping vindication of his course than this well-considered and clearly spoken declaration by all the justices of the Supreme Court," says the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.). In view of this decision, adds the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "it appears evident that the Porto Rican tariff act will be upheld as constitutional." "From the bearing of the Neely decision on the insular test cases," declares the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "it need scarcely be stated that the Government is more certain to-day than ever before that its colonial policy will be completely sustained by the Supreme Court."

A very different tone of comment, however, prevails in the Democratic press, as well as in many independent papers. The New York *Times* (Ind.) thinks that the decision of the court "has and can have no bearing" on Porto Rican and Philippine territory, "held on entirely different conditions." With this view the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the New York *Herald*, the Baltimore *Sun*, the Springfield *Republican*, and many other influential independent papers concur. "The court has ruled that Cuba is a foreign country," says the New York *Journal* (Dem.), "which it is. Porto Rico and the Philippines are not foreign,

THE NATIONAL SHELL GAME—"FIND THE CONSTITUTION."
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

JUSTICE FOLLOWS THE FLAG.
—*The New York Tribune.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS IN CARTOON.

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and the court will doubtless recognize the fact in their case as well as in that of Cuba."

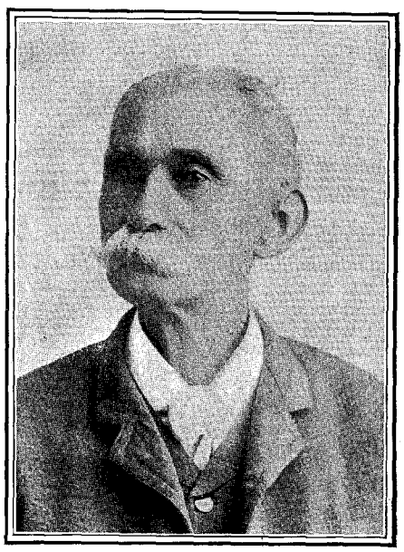
The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) believes that one of the best effects of the decision will be its assurance of the intention of this country to keep its promise with Cuba. Judgment has now been given by the highest tribunal that Cuba "belongs to its own people." The Boston *Journal* adds that the decision will be hailed in the simple interests of justice, apart from all broader aspects. "Now," it says, "the stern work of justice can be done, not only in the case of Neely, but of other officials who were false to their thrust; and we can show the Cubans that the difference between Spanish and American looters is that American looters, when caught, suffer for their crimes."

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN CUBA.

THE almost unanimous decision of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, as expressed in secret session in Havana recently, to insert in the constitution a clause providing for universal suffrage, has brought the question of Cuba's future government into prominence again. It is believed that this particular provision was incorporated owing largely to the efforts of General Maximo Gomez's adherents, and that the proposed clause in the constitution making eligible to the presidency of the new republic not only native-born Cubans, but also any citizen who took part for ten years in the revolutionary war against Spain, was formulated for Gomez's special benefit. "It is a splendid tribute to pay to the great guerilla warrior," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat;* "but that it is thoroughly well deserved will be everywhere recognized, for no less commanding and resourceful chieftain than he could have held the revolutionary forces together for half so long a time, and inspired them with courage and with hope." A very different view of Gomez is that taken by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which describes him as "the man who, of all that have been prominently named in connection with the presidency, is the least fitted to hold the office to which he notoriously aspires," because he had shown himself to be "a military adventurer without any experience in or proved capacity for statesmanship." *The Inquirer* says of the suffrage proviso:

MENDEZ CAPOTO.
President of the Cuban Constitutional Convention.

"If ever there was a country in which the principle of universal suffrage could not be judiciously or safely applied to the election of the national government that country is the island of Cuba. The proof of this is to be found in the revelations made by the recent census with regard to the racial division and the educational condition of the population. It is doubtful, moreover, whether more than a very small fraction of the Cuban people, even among the minority who do know how to read and write, or how, at least, to read, are fitted at this time to be intrusted with the function of self-government. Even those who are not so ignorant as to be debarred by an indulgent educational qualification from the privilege of the ballot are totally devoid of the true republican spirit and do not understand that the liberty and freedom and safety and independence which they claim for themselves they must be ready to accord to others irrespective of race or politics. But to say not only that all these shall be empowered to vote, but that every male adult over twenty-one years of age shall be similarly entitled, would be to work a monstrous perversion of the republican idea and to foredoom the projected republic of Cuba to failure from the start."



GEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ.
Who, it seems probable, will be the first President of the New Cuban Republic.

In the opinion of the Chicago *Evening Post*, on the other hand, such arguments as this, emanating from the United States, will prove a double-edged weapon, since the Cubans are simply following the example of this country. It declares:

"Some critics in this country say that giving the right to vote to 'ignorant negroes and poor whites' in Cuba will be the surest way to ruin the new republic. And the Cubans will ask: 'Then why do you do it? You have negroes as ignorant as ours; you have whites as poor as anything on earth; yet you let them vote. Your only qualification for voting is citizenship, and yet you tell us this is a bad plan. Which shall we follow, your plain example or your plausible precept?'

"Universal suffrage in Cuba would be far from ideal. The Cubans would be wise to make some intelligent voting qualification a part of their new constitution. But these things apply with equal force to ourselves, and the Cubans are bright enough to see the point. If we would escape the imputation of being inconsistent we should ask some other nation, in a quiet way, to advise the Cubans on those lines which we wish them to follow, but have not been wise enough or courageous enough to follow ourselves. . . .

"The problem is not a simple one, but all heated and tall talk from American politicians is extremely indiscreet, since its sincerity is decidedly open to question. Let them remember that Cuba is still 'of right free and independent,' and that suffrage is a purely domestic, internal matter regarding which the people of the island need consult no one."

Aided Immigration to Hawaii.—The sugar-planters of Hawaii suffer from a scarcity of labor, and are making strenuous efforts to induce immigration of colored men to the islands. "Hawaii wants labor, wants it desperately bad," says the New York *Mail and Express*, "for it is lacking nearly one third of the force needed to get in its big sugar crop. It holds out to the negro, the mulatto, the Porto Rican, the prospect of an ocean voyage and steady employment at $16 a month, with his cabin free, in a mild and salubrious climate, where the color line is not drawn and half-caste races are not made to feel any social inequality." The particular circumstances that have caused a clamor to be raised in these far-away American islands, it continues, have been brought into play by the action both of climate and of law. The native Kanakas are indisposed to work outside of the cities; the white workers are enervated by the climate; and the tides of Chinese and Japanese immigration have both been recently checked, the first by the Chinese exclusion act

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which took effect when the islands passed under the control of the United States, the second by a decree passed by the Japanese Government restricting the emigration of its people. *The Mail and Express* thinks the present opportunity an attractive one to colored men "to see a good deal of the world without expense and earn a nice living in a pleasant country." On the other hand, the San Francisco *Chronicle* maintains that the practise of importing aided labor under contract and under supervision is a bad one. It says:

"The objection to aided labor is not on account of the injury, if any, to the aided laborer, but on account of the unfair competition with labor already on the ground, and by reason of the fact that aided laborers are not likely to make desirable citizens. In the Hawaiian islands the sugar-planters are making enormous fortunes, and are in sore need of labor, but instead of seeking to obtain that labor by offering such wages as will attract it and amount to a fair division of the profits of the business, they endeavor to find some place where there is an excess of labor which can be had at low prices and import it under contract."

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

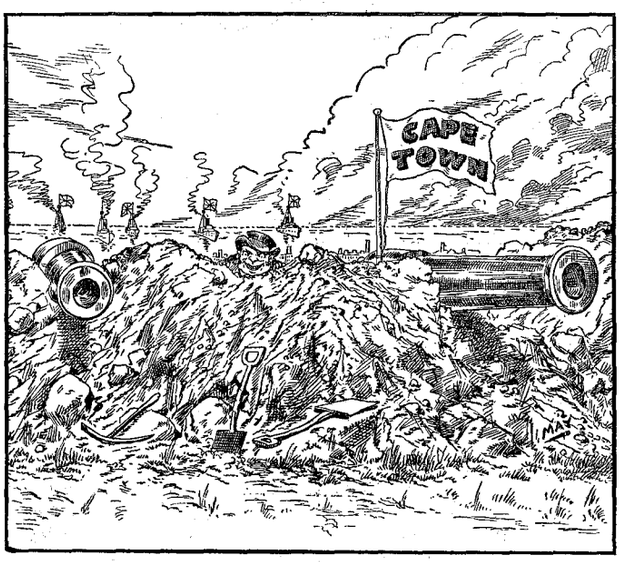
THE enforced resignation of Dr. George E. Howard, head of the department of history in Stanford University, at Palo Alto, Cal., because of his protest against the virtual dismissal of Dr. Edward Ross (discussed in our pages, December 1), followed by the resignation of Prof. William Henry Hudson, Prof. Charles O. Little, and Prof. David Spencer, and the threatened resignations of several other professors, has given renewed interest to the question of academic freedom of speech, and is the subject of vigorous comment in newspapers all over the country. It is stated in the press dispatches that Professor Hudson, who is a well-known man of letters in the English department of the university, and Professor Little, who is head of the mathematical department, "are friends of Dr. Howard and took this method of showing their disapproval of the efforts to crush free speech in the university." The vacancies caused by the resignations of Professors Howard and Spencer have been filled by the appointment of Professors Lepsey and Warren, of Harvard; but as the courses in several departments are now badly crippled, it is thought probable that many students will leave and go to the State University. Great excitement is reported among the students, those of the scientific department having recently shown their loyalty to President Jordan's policy by ducking in a pond a student from the University of Kansas who expressed sympathy with the boycotted professors. The students in the literary courses, however, seem to be arrayed in opposition to the course of President Jordan.

The comments on this subject in the press range from the most caustic condemnation of the university authorities to warm defense of their actions in the matter. "Petticoat government and a muzzle are the characteristics of Stanford administration as carried on by President David Starr Jordan," remarks the Hartford *Times*. "They have the honor in California of being the first in the twentieth century to oust a professor for his opinion," declares the Boston *Transcript*; "the stream can not rise higher than its source, even tho that source can be a gold-mine. . . . How can such an institution hope to grow or obtain efficient or self-respecting teachers?" The New York *Evening Post* thinks that the general revolt of professors "is indisputable proof that, whatever may have been said and may now be said, Mrs. Stanford's policy has now become intolerable to self-respecting scholars." On the other hand, the New York *Tribune* says:

"It appears to us that such resentment as may have arisen on this account is due to erroneous ideas on the subject of 'free speech,' as Professor Howard describes the privilege which he seems to have abused. President Jordan's reputation justifies the supposition that he would always choose not to abridge that legitimate liberty of instruction which a university should foster. But it is obvious, in spite of a good deal of declamation to the contrary, that a line must be drawn somewhere, and it is not drawn too strictly when it deprives a college instructor of the opportunity which his chair has afforded him to give importance to demagogical outgivings at the expense of the institution by which he is employed and tending to the personal disparagement of its founder."

"The professors evidently misconceived the terms of their original employment," satirically observes the Philadelphia *Times*; "if a millionaire hires a man to sail his yacht, he expects to sail it according to its owner's desires. Mrs. Stanford, instead of a yacht, keeps a university, and she has a right to have the university run to suit her. The professors should have learned her views before expressing themselves. Mr. Rockefeller had some trouble of this kind with his professors a while ago; but he got rid of some of them and read the riot act to the rest, and now

A TOUCHING SCENE.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*



"WHO'S AFRAID?"
—*The Detroit Journal.*

SNAP SHOTS OF PEKING AND CAPE TOWN.

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his university is getting on finely, and announces a new and ridiculous discovery every few days." This flippant reference to the University of Chicago is decidedly at variance with the public statement which its president, Dr. William R. Harper, made with great earnestness last December, in announcing another gift of $1,500,000 to the institution from John D. Rockefeller. He said at that time:

"Whatever may have happened in other universities, in the University of Chicago neither the trustees, nor the president, nor any one in official position, has at any time called an instructor to account for any public utterances which he may have made.

"In order not to be misunderstood, I wish to say that no donor of funds to the university, and I include in the number of donors the founder of the university, Mr. Rockefeller, has ever by a single word or act indicated his dissatisfaction with the instruction given to the students of the university or with the public expression of opinion made by an officer of the university. I vouch for the truth of this statement, and I trust it may have the largest possible publicity."

IS DRUNKENNESS INCREASING?

IT would be interesting to know whether New York State fairly represents the country in the alarming increase of drunkenness reported by the New York State commission of prisons. The New York *Evening Post* condenses and comments on the commission's report as follows:

"There has been a general feeling that drunkenness was on the decrease. The annual report of the State commission of prisons warrants no such optimistic conclusion. During the year ending October 1 last, the commitments to penitentiaries, jails, and workhouses for this cause reached the enormous total of 32,859, about one third of the total commitments for all causes. In this reckoning no account is made of the cases punished only by fine in the police-courts. Adding these, it is estimated that fully half the total number of convictions for the past year were for intoxication. It is not easy to find the cause of this alarming showing. There has certainly been no manifest inclination on the part of the police to treat this offense more strictly than before, while conditions of general prosperity such as the State has enjoyed are supposed to be favorable to temperate living. Whatever the cause, a practical suggestion of the commissioners of prisons deserves the prompt attention of the legislature, that New York adopt the 'probation law,' which has worked successfully, first in Massachusetts and then in Vermont and Minnesota. By this law a first offender is released, under parole, and put in the charge of a probationary officer for a definite period. If at the end of this period the report is favorable, the offender is released; if unfavorable, the suspended sentence is imposed. The effect of this policy has been excellent, and the reasonableness of sparing a first offender the humiliation of fine and imprisonment requires no argument. It is obviously better not to stamp a man as a drunkard until his offense is flagrant or reformation seems hopeless."

THE CANTEEN MUST GO.

WESTERN SENATOR: "Yes, the army canteen is surely a bad thing and must go!"

KENTUCKY SENATOR: "A bad thing! Well rather!! They don't sell whiskey!!!"

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

A more optimistic view is taken by the Buffalo *Express*, which says:

"One of the most notable advances of the century just past, and one which has been commented on very little, is the decline in the prevalence of hard drinking among business men and, indeed, among the people in general. Half a century ago the average man of affairs, according to those who remember those 'good old times,' began the morning with several eye-openers and repeated the prescription more or less frequently all day long. Whenever an important business matter came up for discussion, drinks were certain to be called for, and a sideboard was an indispensable piece of office furniture. To-day, however, it is certain that the man who drinks during business hours is the exception rather than the rule. There may be just as much drinking after the day's work is done as there was in the early years of the century, altho that is doubtful; but liquor as a lubricant to business is no longer tolerated in any business house.

"Commercial travelers who used to get allowances for treating their prospective customers are now prohibited from drinking with those with whom they are doing business, and when you see a couple of business men standing at a bar in the daytime it is generally the case that they are going to luncheon and have a couple of hours before them before they take up business again. The change in habit in this regard is not based on sentimental or religious grounds to any great extent, but is a cold, hard business proposition. The increase of competition, the larger game that the successful man of business must play to-day, require the full use of all his faculties, and the man who would succeed realizes that he can not afford to take any chances with stimulants."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AN additional reason for the Constitution following the flag is that it can bring it back in case it should go too far.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

IF there is any change to be made in the House of Representatives, it ought to be made in the way of quality, not quantity.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THERE is one serious objection to establishing communication with Mars. It will inevitably bring on more dialect stories.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

GENERAL DE WET'S operations are proof that military genius is not entirely dependent on an early application of Tabasco sauce.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

HOPE springs eternal in the human breast, but the human breast doesn't seem to have any advantage in this respect over the British War-office.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

THERE is talk about having Senator Hanna for President in 1904; but he is ruled out under the unwritten law against giving any man a third term.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

MAKING SOME PROGRESS.—At least Mr. Cleveland has converted Mr. Bryan a little way. The gentleman from Nebraska has been shooting ducks.—*The New York World.*

FROSTY.—It is barely possible that President McKinley contracted his cold by reading ex-President Harrison's views on the Porto Rico question.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE kind of interviews and communications we get from the planet Mars will be grateful to yellow journalism. Nobody will arise to contradict them.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

PROFESSOR LOEB'S discovery of the vitalizing power of salt explains how the Democratic Party manages to survive so many defeats. It goes up Salt River and recuperates.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

PROFESSOR SEE, the astronomer in charge of the telescope at the Naval Academy in Washington, calculates that in 3,000,000 years the sun will have burnt out, the solar system will be in darkness, and all life will be frozen to death. Don't deny this unless you are able to furnish the proof.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

TOPEKA, KANS., January 16.—The Kansas House of Representatives to-day fixed by resolution the fee of five cents for shining the shoes of the legislators. This was done in granting the shoe-shining right to Representative Hall. The Populist and Democratic minority fought for a ten-cent fee, but the Republicans won the five-cent victory easily.—*Despatch to The New York Sun.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

RELATION OF LITERARY CULTURE TO THE WAR SPIRIT.

WE have heard a great deal of late about the relation of religion to war. Among ecclesiastics, Dean Farrar on the one side has defended war, while on the other side Dr. Parkhurst has condemned it, each with arguments drawn from the Bible. Two laymen also, Captain Mahan and Mr. Ernest Crosby, have still more recently, in the Episcopal Church Congress at Providence, respectively defended and denounced before the assembled Christian delegates the resort to arms and bloodshed. The relation of literature to war is a subject less understood and less often referred to. Mark Twain's speech the other day condemning the campaign in the Philippines recalls to mind, however, the fact that from the days of Greece and Rome literary men as a class—perhaps even more than churchmen—have been inclined to deprecate war and violence. This speech is hailed by Mr. Moncure D. Conway as "a *sursum corda* to the intellectual leaders and public teachers of America." Mr. Conway, who, as a descendant of the Virginian Washingtons, comes of fighting stock, says that the summons is needed. He writes (in the New York *Times*, January 11):

"The cause of peace has certainly declined during the past fifty years. The authors who gave America its literary fame in the middle of the past century—Emerson, Longfellow, Sparks, Hawthorne, Bryant, Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, Motley, to name only some—were celebrants of peace. I can remember the universal wonder when Carlyle's discordant note sounded. But their principles apparently survive only in a few old-fashioned writers; war is defended as a divine method, applause of bloodshed pervades new and popular novels, and apologies for ferocities like lynching and for the culture of brutality in our colleges have become familiar. . . . As lynching, and the whipping-post, and tortures by 'White Caps' and hazers, have taken their place as institutions, and eloquent divines clamor for Chinese heads, and wish us to slaughter Turks for $90,000, one hardly ventures to pronounce any proposal too inhuman to find cultured support. One would know, of course, that any such extreme instance among authors must be sporadic; nevertheless the literary testimony on such matters has become doubtful, and it is well that one trump should announce a day of judgment, and every author realizes his or her responsibility for what looks like American decadence.

"People look back to the great American authors and orators who in the last generation made their influence felt throughout the land, and talk of the decline of genius. There is, I believe, no decline, but an abdication. There is no genuine leadership of a country except its literature. Preachers are in sectarian bonds, politicians are in partizan bonds, and if the scholars and independent thinkers do not tell the boss-ridden, parson-ridden masses the truth, and uphold national and international justice, the people must gravitate downward. And we may presently hear a new classification of the world into men, women, and literatists. Is there not courage and magnanimity enough among the scholars of this country to tear the mask of 'patriotism' from the base, inhuman principles that have gained the authority of virtues? It appears, for instance, that by some informal acts of Congress the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill' has been superseded by 'Thou shalt not remove the American flag from any place where it has been raised.' I suppose if bulldogs had a decalog the first commandment would be: 'Wherever you once stick your teeth, never let go! Be it in a weak and harmless animal, be it in man, woman, or babe, if your teeth are once fastened heed no cries, but hold on! This is the first and greatest commandment.' Is there a thinking man in America who does not see that if a flag is wrongly raised in any place the honor is in lowering it, the dishonor in keeping it there? . . . The nation has already heard the protests of some of its finest intellects, among them Howells and Charles Norton, and it may be now hoped that the bugle call of Samuel Clemens will be the signal for an uprising of intellectual forces in America similar to that which in France has just laid low the militarist dragon and plucked the spoil out of its teeth."

Mr. Conway lived in Paris during the last two years of the Dreyfus struggle; and he then for the first time realized, he says, "what tremendous power lay in the united intellectual forces of a cultured nation," even when almost the united religious sentiment was ranged upon the other side. He says:

"With the exception of two or three timid dilettantists, neither of whom ventured to discuss the Dreyfus case on its merits, the authors, professors, artists, confronted the python coiled around France in a phalanx that could not be broken by any military menace or ministerial persecution. I counted more than four hundred of these men of intellectual, literary, scientific, or artistic distinction. They were razed from the Legion of Honor, deprived of professorships, fined, challenged to duels, shot at by assassins, and went on inflexibly with their articles—articles never surpassed by the greatest publicists in history, Junius, Paine, Cobbett—and one after another hostile ministries fell before their terrible pen, until militarism, after crawling through all the mires of falsehood, perjury, forgery, was reduced to cover its defeat with the verdict at Rennes, at once perjured and ridiculous, that there were 'extenuating circumstances' for high treason!

"Such is the splendid record made by the genius of France at the close of the nineteenth century. One twentieth of the number of those French 'intellectuals'—that was the proverbial epithet for them in France—in America and in England equally united and heroic for justice and peace could have prevented the wars that in the Anglo-Saxon world have caused the sun of a century to set in blood.

"The admirable sermon of Cardinal Gibbons [preached in the cathedral at Baltimore, on January 6] may remind us that it is on the chief Protestant nations that the bloodguiltiness rests. In this day of judgment the Czar and the Pope rise up and condemn the Protestant powers that frustrated their efforts for peace. It was Protestant pulpits that shrieked for Spanish blood and Turkish blood; it is Protestant missionaries that clamor for Chinese heads. The shame of it all can not be effaced. But whether the twentieth century is to swell the outrages and the shame will depend on the adequacy or the inadequacy of our scholars and thinkers to recognize that man alone is the providence of this world, that the nation will be what men make it, that there is no law of progress any more than of retrogression, and that it rests mainly on them to restore the control of reason and righteousness, or by default permit the agencies of decay to have it their own way."

FAILURE OF ITALIAN ORATORY.

WHY has oratory, particularly political oratory, so far been a failure in Italy? Admitting the fact, as attested by writers and observers generally, we find reasons for it given by Count di Ronzaglie. Despite the fact that Cavour was one of the greatest orators of his own age, and that other Italian leaders possessed great power of speech, yet, declares the count, Italian oratory is as yet very crude, and likely to remain so for an indefinite period. He asserts (in the *Deutsche Revue*) that the low state of general education in Italy, the lack of "an official speech" ("local dialects so often and to such an extent supplanting the pure Italian tongue"), and the unfortunate custom, in the Italian parliament, of speaking from the seat, not from a rostrum, have all combined to deprive the orators of Italy of "convincing power." But there is a deeper-seated cause than these. We quote from his article in the *Revue*:

"The power to convince is what the Italian political orator lacks first of all. . . . This lack is the result of an inborn and conscious want of seriousness, earnestness, which a superficial academic education has not helped. Rather, indeed, this natural inborn lack has been aggravated by what is called education in Italy. It is still further aggravated by a skepticism which is the inheritance of the Italian people, that skepticism peculiar to a people or an individual which has lived too long. The orator

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himself is a skeptic, and feels that he is talking to a skeptical audience. He has no faith in his hearers, and feels that they have no faith in him. So he watches himself, constrains himself, and does not permit himself to be natural. He avoids the inspiration of the moment just where and when he should seize it. He holds himself back; more, he thrusts himself back. . . . He dares not give free rein to his thoughts and emotions.

"The consequence is that his hearers feel mistrust of him. They do not believe in the genuineness of his emotion because they do not feel it themselves. In the warmth of the orator, they always suspect some party politics, some 'ax to grind.' They fear to be led; each proposition appears to them as a bit of stage-craft, every oratorical development as solely a work of art."

Nothing, concludes this writer, will develop great Italian oratory and great Italian orators but higher general culture, a stereotyped national tongue, and, above all, "the revival of a belief in something."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A ROYAL BARITONE ON THE CONCERT STAGE.

SCIONS of royal houses not infrequently, like Prince Max of Saxony, go into the church, and still more often into the army or navy; but hitherto the professional musical world has not been thus graced. Recently, however, a royal singer has appeared on the European concert stage and is soon to be heard in America, in the person of the Marquis Francisco de Souza Continho, a second cousin to His Majesty the King of Portugal. *The American Art Journal* asserts that European critics pronounce his voice to be the greatest baritone of the age. It says of the royal singer, who in face and figure bears a striking resemblance to his cousin, King Carlos:

MARQUIS FRANCISCO DE SOUZA.

"The Marquis de Souza received his vocal training directly from the King, who was extremely interested in the beautiful voice and praiseworthy ambitions of the young grandee. He has received the best instruction obtainable, and it is perhaps natural that the best successes have followed. Aside from the popular, perhaps sensational, features concerning him, De Souza is an artist of dignity and rank. He created the part of Tonio in 'I' Pagliacci,' and the European critics unite in saying that modern Italian music has no greater exponent than he. The marquis is an intimate friend of all the present-day composers of Italy, and their works seem specially suited to his voice, which is powerful beyond belief, while it remains rich, warm, mellow, fresh, and sympathetic. He will come to America from triumphs all over Europe, lately from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. He has excited more interest and comment than any other singer who will be here this year. A baritone voice with the attributes of his is even rarer than a tenor. He will be able to impart to students, through his singing, a very complete idea of the Italian method applied to a superb voice."

HAS THE STAGE DECLINED IN THE PAST CENTURY?

THE lugubrious view of the modern drama lately taken by the critic of a great London daily has caused some stir in England. The dramatic writer of *The Daily Mail* is of the opinion that things are in a bad way in the stage world, and that they have been going backward for a hundred years. To be sure, he says, the nineteenth century has seen "an advance in scenic architecture, in stage-management, in financial prosperity, in personal advertisement, in social aggrandizement"; but a mere glance at the past "is proof enough that the art of drama has been steadily declining":

"A hundred years ago the stage was dominated by the Kembles, who, despite a certain grandiosity, might have founded a national tradition. Elegance and restraint—these were their characteristics; they despised realism as heartily as they hated violence, and they guarded the refinements of their art as jealously as the long line of actors which descends from Molière. Indeed, they achieved for England very much what the Comédie Française has achieved for France. They were interpreters rather than creators, and believed that the whole duty of acting was beautiful gesture and noble rhetoric. . . . Nor could the Kembles, incomparably talented as they were, be expected to survive the onslaught of Edmund Kean. For Kean cared as little for the authority of his predecessors as he cared for the opinion of the public. His turbulent genius inspired him to remake the art of acting; to cut away all the tones and movements of convention, and by a fierce return to nature to eclipse the past and to defy the imitation of the future. . . . . .

"For twenty years Kean ruled the stage without a rival, and when he died a reaction was inevitable. Once more genius was replaced by talent, and Macready reverted, as best he might, to the example of the Kembles. Now, Macready was in all respects the antithesis of Kean. He was a scholar, a gentleman, and a patron of letters. He was not content to win all his success by the representation of Shakespeare, and he did his best to encourage such talent as he could find. Sheridan Knowles, Bulwer, Robert Browning, and Westland Marston are among those whose plays he produced; and tho not even curiosity is ever likely to revive 'Virginius' or 'The Blot on the 'Scutcheon,' the plays of Bulwer still hold the stage, for which their falsity befits them. But Macready, like many another actor-manager since him, did not despair of a union between intellect and the stage. He knew enough of his own profession to despise it; and he is the link which binds the cultivated actor of to-day to the inspired barnstormer of eighty years ago. . . . . .

"And to-day, who are the actors who carry on the old tradition, so often and so pitilessly broken? They are like the sands for number, since talents are as common as blackberries. There are no actors yet with us great as Kemble and Kean were great. Our most famous tragedian—Sir Henry Irving—is an incomparable actor of farce and melodrama, who has wantonly attempted tasks for which his talent does not fit him. And the rest—Mr. Tree and Mr. Wyndham, for instance—have distinguished themselves in eccentric comedy far more highly than in the serious drama; nor do we see among the younger actors a single talent for tragedy or emotional comedy. As with the actors, so with the actresses, the level is higher than heretofore, but it seems as tho no one emerges from respectable mediocrity."

This criticism has been strongly resented by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who is now acting in Stephen Philip's "Herod." Mr. Tree, who always takes a rosy view of the dramatic situation, and who last year replied tartly to Mr. Sydney Lee's criticism of modern Shakespearian productions, terms the foregoing strictures

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"fatuous vaporings of an anonymous paragraphist." Addressing a recent meeting of dramatists he said:

"I have read in a great daily newspaper to-day with mingled feelings of amusement and contempt an attack on the drama of the nineteenth century by one of its enemies, in which the writer states that the drama has been steadily declining since the year 1800, until to-day it is moribund. Such an article is, I think, unworthy of the columns of a great newspaper. Nearly all the important journals have given a survey of the stage's progress during the past century, and this gentleman alone has had the 'courage of his ignorance' in reviling the stage and its representatives. But detraction was ever the weapon of the impotent. Happily the well-being of the drama is in the hands of those who are gathered within these walls—they will take care of it. And I think it is not too much to say that in no times and in no country has the influence of the drama—artistically, ethically, socially—been greater than it is at the present moment. At no time have its exponents been inspired with greater enthusiasm of effort—even if they have sometimes failed in accomplishment."

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Considering Mr. Tree's reputation and the manner in which the play which he is now producing at Her Majesty's has been boomed, so that one day you read it is Shakespearian, and another day that it is Marlowe that you are reminded of when you listen to the mighty lines declaimed by Mr. Tree, while on the third day you are told that the author of this wonderful drama is a classic at heart, one who more resembles Æschylus and Sophocles than either Shakespeare or Marlowe—when you read all this in the papers and magazines, you can well understand that Mr. Tree should be indignant at the 'ignorant' 'vaporings of an anonymous writer' who says that the drama is moribund. Out on such a libel upon genius! 'Tis preposterous!"

"THE LEADING HISTORIAN OF AMERICAN LITERATURE."

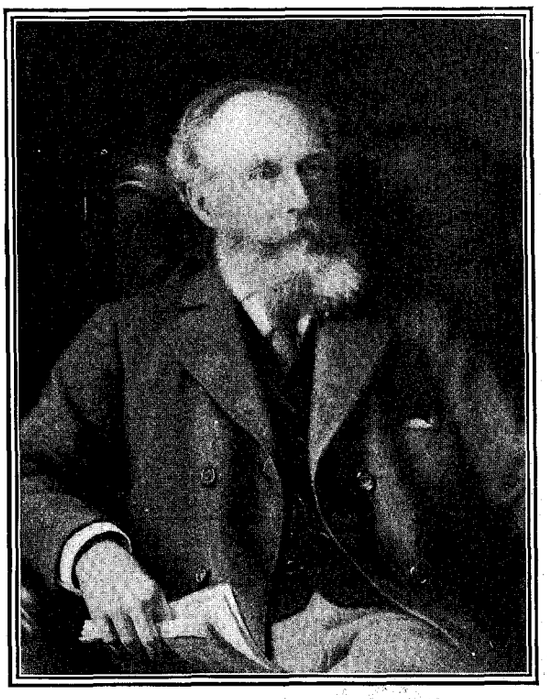
PROF. MOSES COIT TYLER, whose death was chronicled a few days ago, was known as an educator, an editor, and a lecturer; but his most enduring fame will undoubtedly rest upon his volumes on the "History of American Literature during the Colonial Period" and "The Literary History of the American Revolution." The first of these works was published in 1870 and the latter in 1888, and *The Outlook* (January 5), commenting upon the former, says that it "remains the most comprehensive and carefully prepared account of our literature which has yet been given to the world." It adds: "The work is notable for breadth of view, for sanity, and for first-hand knowledge of the material; it is full of literary insight and discriminating criticism. Professor Tyler's treatment of Jonathan Edwards as a man of letters is a capital example of his ability to see for himself before other people had begun to see."

Speaking of the later work, the Chicago *Times-Herald* says:

"It is not only an excellent piece of literature in itself, but it is also a political revelation. Tho the traditional view of the great struggle [American Revolution] is in the main the true view, tho as we look back upon that time we can never hesitate for a moment to believe that what we call the patriot cause deserved its name, no one who has studied Professor Tyler's interesting and instructive volumes can fail to recognize that the American tory was not that villain of melodrama so long cherished in the popular imagination."

Professor Tyler, had he lived a few days longer, would have been elected president of the American Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders. At the time of his death he held the chair of American history in Cornell University, having been previously professor of English language and literature in the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), and having declined in 1896 a call to Yale University to become head of the English department. He was also, in the early days of *The Christian Union*, its literary editor, and still earlier in his life, in the sixties, he acquired a very considerable reputation as a lecturer, and, according to the Boston *Transcript*, "it was predicted he would become the natural successor of George William Curtis in that popular field." The same journal says of Professor Tyler's works on the history of American literature, already mentioned:

"These volumes are very fascinating reading, the first two [on the colonial period] especially. They involved much research,



THE LATE PROF. MOSES COIT TYLER.

and they present in a picturesque way the fragmentary material from which American literature is an outgrowth. He sketched the influence and the development of that early period of evolution with remarkably clear discernment, and the product either as a work of reference or a source of entertainment will hold for years to come a valued place in historical family libraries."

The tributes to Professor Tyler's personality form a notable feature of a large number of editorial notices of his death. This from the Detroit *Free Press* will serve as a sample:

"In his personality, Professor Tyler was attractive beyond resistance. His magnetism was gentle and soothing, but perpetual and irresistible. In all his attributes he was good, earnest, of enlightened conscience, and captivating. Whether in the pulpit, in his responsible chair of the faculty, or writing with that delightful simplicity of style of which he was a master, he was guided by a lofty and unerring sense of duty, speaking with the aid of profound knowledge and exhaustive research. To sit under his teachings was an inspiration to the best that can be made of life. In all that he said or wrote there was a noble expression of thought adorned and strengthened by the manner of its expression."

Will American Painters Lead the World?—Amid the accumulation of reviews of the nineteenth century and its varied achievements, we find an article by Charles H. Coffin on a century of American painting. The most interesting part of the article (*Harper's Weekly*) is its conclusion, which runs as follows:

"The American student to-day has no need to go abroad to learn his craft; the means of instruction at home are at least as good as any he can obtain elsewhere. At a later stage of his training Paris will enlarge his horizon, but it is no longer a necessity, and least of all will it supply him with artistic motive. Paris, to-day, is almost without motive even for its own painters.

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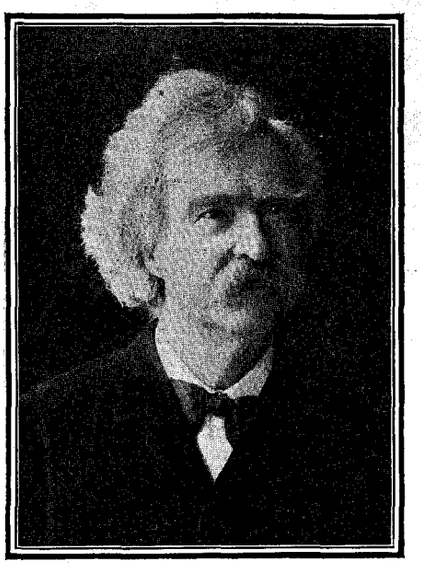
They know how to paint, but they have little or nothing to say. For motive, purpose, and the higher qualities of imagination and conception, to which the technique of painting is merely a vehicle of expression, the American student must rely upon his Americanism. Tho it is overlooked, this is really a very trite fact; admirably illustrated in the art of Norway, Denmark, and Holland particularly. They are self-centered communities and their art is national. Figure-painters, as well as landscapists, find their motives all around them.

"A Danish critic at the recent Paris Exposition, who had also been a commissioner at the World's Fair, and therefore could form an estimate of the progress made by Americans, expressed the opinion that, if the rate of progress were maintained for another ten years, American painting would lead the world. He meant, I believe, that in technique our painters are already in the front rank, and that progress in the future will depend upon what they have to say catching up with their ability to say it."

A LITERARY ASSAULT ON MARK TWAIN AND GOLDWIN SMITH.

SINCE his return from abroad, Mr. Samuel L. Clemens has been received by the American public with conspicuous marks of respect, even of affection, and various literary bodies in New York have celebrated his return to his native land and his final accomplishment of his self-imposed task in paying off the heavy indebtedness contracted by a business failure some years ago. There are some signs, however, that this hitherto uninterrupted pillar of European and American praise does not please some of his literary friends. Mr. Harry Thurston Peck, who is an authority on a good many subjects, including Latin literature, the principles of feminine beauty, the United States army, and the nature of humor, thinks that this "indiscriminate eulogy" has gone far enough. Mr. Clemens, he says, has been "slavered with praise," so that "life has been to him of late what Mr. Grover Cleveland many years ago described as just 'one grand sweet song.'" Mr. Peck, therefore, since others will not do it, proposes himself to furnish "an antidote." He says (in *The Bookman*, January):



THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF MARK TWAIN.

"Putting aside all prejudice and looking at his work in a purely achromatic way, a critical and truthful judgment upon Mark Twain can be summed up in a very exiguous space. Mark Twain is first and last and all the time, so far as he is anything, a humorist and nothing more. He wrote 'The Jumping Frog' and 'Innocents Abroad' and 'Roughing it,' and these are all the real books that he ever wrote. He set forth the typical American characters of Colonel Sellers and Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, and these are all the real characters that he ever drew. His later publications that are humorous in intention contain many gleams of the old Mark Twain; but, taken as entities, you can not read them from beginning to end. Some unduly optimistic persons who are fond of literary cults grown under glass have tried very hard to make the world believe that Mr. Clemens has great gifts as a serious novelist and romancer. By dint of iteration the world, perhaps, has temporarily come to think that this is true; but, all the same, it will not read these novels and romances, and it thereby shows that common sense and real discrimination may exist in practise even while they hold no place in theory. A hundred years from now it is very likely that 'The Jumping Frog' alone will be remembered, just as out of all that Robert Louis Stevenson composed, the world will ultimately keep in memory the single tale of 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.'

"This spasmodic and ephemeral outburst of enthusiasm over Mr. Clemens emphasizes for the thousandth time a melancholy truth about contemporary criticism. When a writer is doing good and forceful work and winning readers and laying the foundation and erecting the superstructure of an enviable reputation, our critics, even tho they may admire him, have not the 'sand' to say so. They are poor dumb sheep that never dare to take the lead in anything; but they stand around with unintelligent and foolish bleatings until some one whom they are not afraid to follow shall tell them what they ought to say. When Kipling was doing his finest work, such as he has never equaled in these later years, the critics did not dare to take him seriously. He was so unconventional and rough and strong that he frightened them; and so they slunk timidly behind their inkstands and said little feeble nothings and joked a little and called him a mere journalist, and then looked around to see if any one was going to hit them. After they had found out that his work was instinct with true genius, and that he was in reality the one real literary phenomenon of the last quarter of our century, they all rushed in at once and spattered him with praise and daubed him over with their flattery, and did their very best to make him seem absurd. By this time, as it happened, Kipling's best had all been done, and he was entering upon a period of a decline which may or may not turn out to be temporary. But the critics were as blind to his decadence as they had been previously blind to his great power; and, therefore, all the things they should have said about his early work they said about his later, so that he has been going on for the last two years receiving praise and admiration that are clearly a misfit. The same thing is quite true concerning Mr. Clemens. In the speeches that he has lately made he has said some things that recalled his earlier humor; but in the majority of his utterances the humor has been forced and the laughter which it has evoked has been extremely hollow. Yet just because it was Mark Twain, and because Mark Twain was once a true, spontaneous, and original humorist, the poor creatures who now write about him believe that everything he says must be amusing and delightful. If they do not feel the fun of it themselves, they think they ought to, and they write about it just as tho they did."

Mr. Peck, in a postscript, also takes up "the case of Mr. Goldwin Smith," who, he says, has, like Mark Twain, reached an age when he has "gone off," altho people, remembering his former powers, "refuse to recognize in him a very obvious deterioration." "As a matter of cold fact," he continues, Mr. Goldwin Smith's recent article on suicide in the New York *Sun*, so highly praised by that journal, showed that even in style he had committed "suicide"; "half a dozen young reporters in *The Sun's* own office could have taken the same material and set it forth in far more telling English." The conclusion of the whole matter is, in Mr. Peck's opinion, that there ought to be a "Scribe Killer, to put an end to any writer's literary existence as soon as he shows markedly the symptoms of incipient decay."

NOTES.

PADEREWSKI'S new opera "Mauru" will be brought out early this spring under Schuch in Dresden. The libretto, by the Polish poet and sculptor, Nossig, deals with the tribal conflicts between Slavs and gypsies in medieval times. The music is said to be intricate, but melodious and full of local color.

ALONG with the continuous abandonment of the ancient classics, M. Anatole France points out that the tendency of the French language appears to be away from Latin usages and traditions, and toward Anglo-Saxon phrase. In commenting on this, the London *Academy* says: "We can understand this. To an imaginative Frenchman the acquisition of a racy English word, which he knows is understood in the East, in the West, on every sea, and in every port, must bring a sense of exaltation. Hence the English 'hall' is ousting the French 'antechambre,' and the English lunch is eaten instead of 'déjeuner.' 'Un vigoureux shake-hands' occurs in a new French novel, and even such expressions as 'to boss' and 'to give 'em beans' contribute to the growing anglicization of French."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AN ALLEGED MESSAGE FROM MARS.

IT is claimed by Nikola Tesla, if we are to believe interviews published in the daily papers, that while he was experimenting recently with long-distance space-signaling, his instruments persistently recorded a signal that could not have originated on the earth and must have come from some point outside. He believes that it may have been an attempt on the part of intelligent beings in Mars to communicate with us. In an interview printed in the New York *Herald*, Mr. Tesla is made to speak as follows:

"In my investigations, disturbing atmospheric influences were almost wholly excluded. It would have been impossible for other experimenters to note the effects which I have discovered, for with the Hertzian devices only a very narrow region can be explored, whereas I was able to observe the electrical condition of a large portion of the globe, a stretch of land 2,200 miles in width and breadth. That these actions are due to causes heretofore unknown I am convinced.

"I feel that I have not been led away by my imagination, but that my sight was true as ever before, and I am confident that future investigation will confirm my statement.

"Nor have I the slightest doubt, judging from my experiments and measurements, that with a properly constructed electrical oscillator an amount of energy can be transmitted to a planet, as Venus or Mars, even at their greatest distance, sufficient to bring into action a sensitive instrument, such as I have been using in my own observations.

"Furthermore, it is an error to believe that a great expenditure of power is necessary for interplanetary communication. What is needed is an effect specifically great—an enormous rate of energy delivery, but lasting each time only a fraction of a second, so that the total power used up is small. Now, with my oscillator I can make this rate equal to five million horse-power and more, if necessary, and my calculations show that a small fraction of this rate is amply sufficient for conveying a message to Mars.

"Heretofore light was the only known agent for communicating with a planet. It is easy to show that by its means such a result is virtually impossible, owing to the rapid diminution of energy, with the distance and the impossibility of concentrating in an instrument the energy falling upon a large area. By the method and machinery I have devised we are enabled to convey an immeasurably greater amount of energy to the planet, and the observer there, instead of utilizing in his instrument only an infinitesimal amount of the entire energy conveyed, can avail himself of a large portion of the same.

"A practical solution has thus been found both for transmitting and receiving messages, and we can only hope that there are beings as far advanced, and possibly further than we are ourselves. I see no harm in holding fast to this possibility. This thought can not but make us better and give us a fresh interest in life."

Scientific journals have not commented upon these claims, and other scientific men, when interviewed by reporters of the daily press, have expressed incredulity. Some have been outspoken in ridicule. An interview is printed in *The Sun* (January 8), purporting to have been held with Sir Norman Lockyer. Sir Norman is reported in a later issue to have denied the substance of this interview, and to profess admiration and respect for Mr. Tesla's work. What Sir Norman is represented to have said does, however, fairly well represent the general attitude of the scientific world, and we reproduce it here. He is reported as saying:

"I attach no importance whatever to them [electrical disturbances reported by Tesla]. The earth is always in a state of vibration. When these vibrations are on a large scale they are called earthquakes. When they are infinitesimal, they are not noticed, except by the most delicate magnetic instruments. If Mr. Tesla received a message from Mars, the electric transmitory influence must have been general, not local.

"Why should electric energy transmitted from Mars have made its presence manifest solely in Colorado? All the magnetic observatories in the world would have been aware of it simultaneously. Paris, Peking, Berlin, and Moscow would have recorded it as soon as Colorado. Any solar magnetic disturbance affects the whole earth, and the same law governs planetary disturbances. Thus the whole of our planet would be conscious of a message from Mars at the same moment.

"Regarding the immense accumulation of electrical energy which Mr. Tesla says is necessary for the delivery of his interplanetary signals, it is quite possible for him to concentrate the enormous electrical power he speaks of. He can also launch it into space, but whether it would reach Mars is more than I should like to assert."

The editorial comments of the lay press are various. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* believes that "one man's opinion is as good as another's" on such a subject, but is disinclined to credit Mr. Tesla. The Boston *Journal* is inclined to doubt the accuracy of the interviews with Tesla, and concludes that the true scientist is content with demonstrating facts. "Beyond that kind of demonstration," it says, "the wise man will not venture." The Providence *Journal* publishes half a column about what would be true if Tesla's assertions are to be credited; but it ventures no opinion as to the facts in the case. Mr. Garrett P. Serviss writes in the Atlanta *News* on methods by which it might be possible to communicate with the inhabitants of a planet, and on devices that they might be expected to use to attract our attention; but he, too, fails to state either belief or disbelief in Mr. Tesla's reputed claims. There can be no doubt, however, that the scientific world believes him to be either trying to make a new sensation out of nothing, or to be the victim of self-deceit. As the Boston *Herald* puts it:

"The readers of Mr. Tesla's periodical announcements have borne patiently with his flights of fancy. At the same time it seems pertinent to remind him that in performance he has fallen several long laps behind promise. The world has yet to witness the realization of revolutionizing discoveries for which he claimed credit. . . . There is not an electrical advance of note which has failed to elicit from him a definite and specific asseveration that he would presently bring it to a wonderful state of perfection.

"During the earlier stages of his career Mr. Tesla did accomplish some practical results; but the clear-headed technologist who deals in concrete facts seems to have been merged in the dreamer, who beguiles his hours with fantastic visions and lives in a realm of unreality."

PRIGGISHNESS IN SCIENCE.

THE modern tendency toward specialization is doubtless a good thing, and it is probably inevitable whether it is good or not; but it has more than one regrettable feature that has frequently been noted. The specialist is apt to lose sight of the whole field of knowledge beyond his specialty; in other words, he becomes a narrower, instead of a broader, man. One phase of this is noted in a recent paper in *The Engineer* (London), which is quoted and commented upon in *The Engineering Magazine* (January) under the heading "The Priggishness of Science." Says the writer:

"Modern engineering has become so entirely a matter of applied science that it is to a great extent identified with scientific teaching, and hence the interest taken at the present time in technical instruction.

"This demand for practical instruction appears to have encountered a decided obstacle in the form of the great army of scientific men who believe in knowledge solely for its own sake, and somehow feel as if it is degraded by practical application. We hear of pure mathematics, and pure science, these terms necessarily implying that there are forms of science and mathematics which may be considered as impure. Indeed, a German professor, in the introduction to an otherwise excellent treatise on the infinitesimal calculus, gravely stated that he objected to the use of any illustrations of rates and variables taken from such subjects as falling bodies and other physical phenomena, because

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they tended to introduce conceptions incompatible with the idea of pure mathematics, which should be devoid of any material connections."

The writer of the paper in *The Engineer* has to say on this:

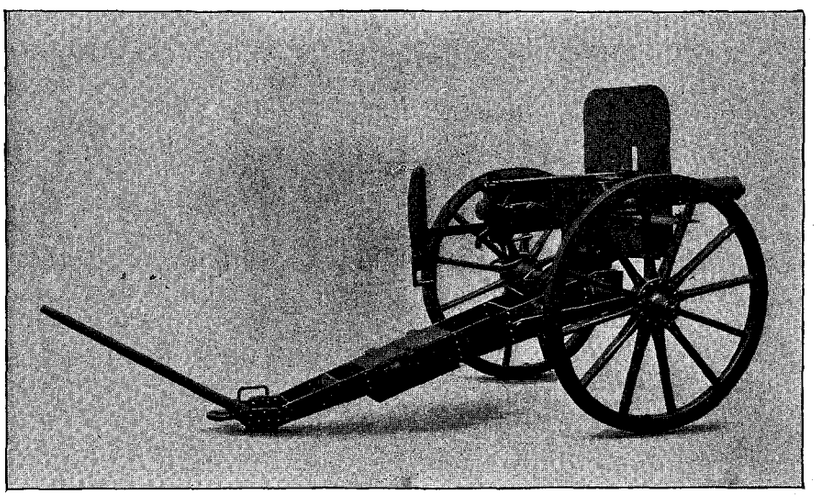
"A great deal of harm is done to technical progress in this country by scientific cant. The Royal Society represents both science and scientific cant. According to scientific cant nothing that is technical is scientific. Science is only concerned with phenomena, and not with their useful application. If you experiment with 37 grams of steel in a Berlin porcelain crucible, or especially in a tiny electrical furnace, with a standardized platinum pyrometer and a spectroscope, you are doing scientific work; but if you work with a ton in a converter, this is merely technical—tho you will be patronizingly told that your work may throw some light on scientific questions.

"No scientific man will deny in words that the probable ultimate use to man is the criterion of value of a scientific discovery; but all the same the tacit assumption is that anything technical is unscientific. The common type of scientific man thinks his knowledge of necessity includes all technical knowledge; but he can not for a moment believe the technologist's knowledge may include his. The result of this sort of scientific priggishness is that technology is discouraged, and made out to be less important than it is, while unimportant work is exaggerated as to its value. Pure science, as it is called, is considered something much higher than applied science."

This, thinks the writer, is an entirely wrong way of looking at things, and probably most readers will be inclined to agree with him.

WHAT IS A POM-POM?

THE ordinary reader will remember that the "pom-pom" has been used successfully by the Boers in South Africa; but he will not be quite sure whether it is a musical instrument or something to eat. From an article in *Cassier's Magazine* (January) by Capt. E. L. Zalinski, he may learn that it is a gun important enough to be described by the author as a "new element" in warfare. Says the captain:



A "POM-POM," OR ONE-POUNDER MAXIM GUN.

Courtesy of Cassier's Magazine.

"Briefly, the 'pom-pom' is a one-pounder automatic gun. It uses metallic cartridges similar to those used in small arms, but of a caliber of 1½ inches, throwing a shell weighing one lb. The cartridges are placed in a looped belt, and this is attached to the gun. By a simple operation, one of the cartridges is inserted in the barrel and is fired by pulling the trigger. After this the force of recoil is utilized to continue the firing automatically as long as belts with cartridges are supplied. The automatic principle has been applied in calibers up to 14-pounders. . . .

"When a gun is operated by hand it can be loaded and fired only a certain number of rounds in a minute, the rapidity of fire depending upon the time occupied by the cartridges falling into position by gravity. A small percentage of cartridges hang fire. These explode in hand-worked guns while the breech is open and the cartridge is being withdrawn from the chamber. This is the fatal trouble that was obviated in the automatic gun. It is very obvious that if, with a hand-worked gun, the gunner, in a moment of excitement, turns the crank or handle a little faster than the cartridges will fall in, the gun will jam and be put out of action. And this is exactly what did happen, and it discredited all kinds of machine-guns. When it was announced in the London *Times* that an American engineer had invented a firearm with a single barrel which would load and fire itself by energy derived from the burning powder, and also that, with a single barrel, the rapidity of fire was considerably greater than with the multiple barrels employed in the ordinary hand-worked machine-guns, the statement was received with a certain amount of incredulity. It was too good to be true. However, the gun was on exhibition at the time, and the little workshop where it had been constructed was soon visited by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and hundreds of other distinguished people, both lay and professional. It was found that the story was no idle tale, but that a great discovery had been made, marking a distinctly new epoch in firearms. . . . . .

"Attempts were made to get this gun into the British service, but it was objected to on the ground that the projectile was unnecessarily large to kill a man and not large enough to be considered a piece of artillery. It was stated that an entire battery of these guns could be quickly put out of action by a single piece of field-artillery, and that there was no place for them in either service. Had it been stated previous to the South African war that a British field-battery of artillery could be put out of action by a single one-pounder in the hands of half-a-dozen farmers, the statement would have been regarded as ridiculous—quite as ridiculous as the statement would at one time have been considered that the little American yacht *Gloucester*, commanded by Wainwright, could destroy two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers at Santiago. There is no question that a single piece of field-artillery would stand a very good chance of putting a one-pounder Maxim automatic gun out of action, on a perfectly level field, with no cover. But the Boer did not fight these guns in that way. It was only after the beginning of the Boer war, when the 'pom-pom' had demonstrated its practical value, that the British Government began to realize how important an element had been introduced into warfare in the field. They at once ordered Messrs. Vickers' Sons & Maxim, Limited, of Sheffield, to turn out as many of these guns as possible, giving them practically an unlimited order. . . . .

"The wonderful and unexpected success of these guns in the South African war was due, in a large measure, to the peculiar tactics employed by the Boers, who did not come out in the open to fight. With a piece of ordinary field-artillery the charge is such that sufficient dust and gas are blown into the air to make the gun visible even when using smokeless powder. It is difficult, also, to conceal a piece of artillery, with its horses and other accessories. Moreover, a piece of artillery recoils and has to be brought back into position and resighted for each discharge. This, however, is being somewhat minimized by improved non-recoil carriages, which are now introduced.

"With a pom-pom the recoil is all taken up inside of a stationary casing, and but little of its force tends to displace the carriage. The gun does not, therefore, budge when it is firing. The gunner takes deliberate aim, guessing at the range. He fires about five shots, which can be done by holding the trigger in the 'pull' position for about one second. As soon as the projectiles explode, he is able to observe exactly where he is hitting, and quickly readjusts his sights. After a few trials he is able to explode the projectiles on the exact spot required, and, as the recoil does not disturb the position of the gun, he can go on firing as long as he wishes.

"It is stated that the Boers seldom fired more than twelve shots

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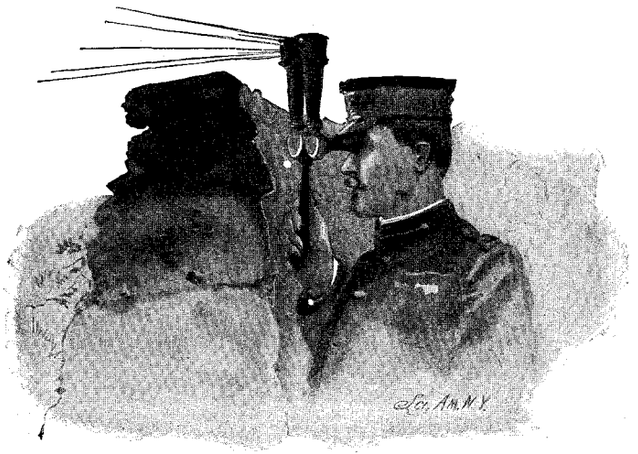
at a time without waiting for the gas to blow away. If they fired more, their position might be discovered by a cloud of gas and dust, sufficient to make them visible."

A SAFETY SPY-GLASS.

MODERN optical devices will not enable one to see through a stone wall, but they are quite equal to the task of seeing over one without making it necessary to raise the head above the top. This is quite convenient when the presence of sharpshooters on the other side makes sudden death the penalty of rashness in this regard. *The Scientific American* describes (January 5) a new military spy-glass that seems to fulfil all the



THE FIELD-GLASS IN USE.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

requirements of the officer who values his safety and yet wishes to look at his enemy. It says:

"The ordinary telescope and spy-glass which military officers have used for more than a hundred years is gradually giving place to an instrument far more powerful and less likely to expose an observer to the long-distance fire of an enemy. The list of dead and wounded sent home from South Africa shows that the modern high-power magazine rifle has rendered the lot of the commanding officer far more hazardous than it once was. This increased danger and the great ranges at which modern battles are fought have been the chief reasons why the ordinary spy-glass has been found inadequate by the modern army officer.

"The new instrument consists of two tubes hinged together and carried by a central handle. Each tube is provided with an objective and with an eyepiece. By means of a system of total reflection prisms the image formed by the objective is so deflected that the eyepiece, mounted at right angles to the tubes, may properly present it to the eye.

"When the instrument is open, the distance between the two objectives is about sixteen inches. The lenses and tubes are so arranged that a stereoscopic effect is obtained.

"In order to make use of the stereoscopic spy-glass, the eyepieces are first purposely focused. Since, in the majority of cases, both eyes of the same person are not equal, the two eyepieces are focused independently. The instruments are regulated for a 26-inch spacing of the eyes, which is the average. For persons having eyes differently spaced, there is a very simple mechanism for regulating the apparatus. A marking arrangement permits of making such regulations once for all.

"The stereoscopic spy-glass may be employed in two different positions of the telescopes, one nearly horizontal and the other nearly vertical.

"The first position increases the spacing of the eyes through an optical illusion. In this position of the telescopes remote objects situated in different planes can be seen. The second position increases (artificially likewise) the stature of the observer. In both cases, the observation may be made from a place of concealment. For the horizontal position of the telescopes, the observer merely takes shelter behind a tree and allows the ends of the instrument to project behind the sides of the tree. The observer [in illustration] can calmly make his observations while concealed behind a wall, with the two extremities of the apparatus carrying the objectives projecting above the obstacle."

The writer remarks that it is hardly necessary to dwell upon the utility of the instrument from a military point of view, and he quotes as follows from a report made by Lieutenant-Colonel Becker, of the Swiss army:

"With a common ordnance field-glass we observed, at a distance of about two miles, a trigonometric signal situated at the same height as ourselves and on the verge of a forest. It was impossible to recognize whether this signal was upon the very outskirts of the forest or remote therefrom. Upon making the same observation with the stereoscopic spy-glass, the signal appeared remote from the edge of the forest, and it was possible, besides, to estimate the distance that separated it therefrom at 40 or 50 feet. The artilleryman will at once recognize the advantages that may be derived from so precise an observation."

The writer concludes:

"The instrument under consideration magnifies ten times and embraces a linear field of 65 yards. Its weight is about a pound and a half, and it may be easily carried in a case."

CENTER OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ACCORDING to the official announcement of the Census Bureau, the center of population of the United States is still moving westward, tho at a decreasing rate. It has gone fourteen miles farther west since the census of 1890, and this movement is the smallest in any decade during the past one hundred and ten years. Says the Pittsburg *Post* (January 9):

"The journey of this interesting little star, as it stands on the census map, tells a whole story in itself of the general movement and distribution of the nation's population in the one hundred and ten years which have followed the first enumeration." It gives the following table and comment:

Year.	Approximate Location.	Decade's Distance Westward. (Miles.)
1790,	23 miles east of Baltimore	..
1800,	18 miles west of Baltimore	41
1810,	40 miles northwest by west of Washington	36
1820,	16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.	50
1830,	19 miles southwest of Moorfield, W. Va.	39
1840,	16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.	55
1850,	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.	55
1860,	20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.	81
1870,	48 miles northeast of Cincinnati	42
1880,	8 miles southwest of Cincinnati	58
1890,	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.	48
1900,	7 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.	14

"The exceptionally long distance the center traveled from 1850 to 1860 was due to the rush to the California gold-fields following the discovery of gold in that State in 1848. The present comparatively small movement westward since 1890 tells of a large Eastern growth of population when read between the lines."

This announcement of the continued Western movement of the center of population seems somewhat surprising to those who have noted that the States east of the Mississippi made most of the large gains in the past decade. Such a movement, therefore, does not seem consistent with the known changes of population in the last ten years. The explanation, we are told by the Cleveland *Leader* (January 8), is to be found in the method adopted by the census authorities in finding the position of the "center":

"The Census Bureau does not get at the center of population merely by ascertaining the dividing lines, east and west and north and south, on each side of which half of the people of the United States live, and fixing the center of population at their intersection. If that method had been followed, the official bal-

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ancing-point would always have been far east of the places where it has been located, and the changes of the past ten years would have resulted in an eastward, not a westward, movement. More than half of the gain in population has been east of the point taken as the center of population in 1890.

"The Census Bureau system is to take account of distance as well as numbers. The center of gravity, so to speak, is located by counting every person living 2,000 miles away as equal to ten persons only 200 miles distant. The gain of 100,000 population in Oregon or Washington may offset an increase of half a million in New York. That is what keeps moving the official center of population westward, and it is the only reason why there has been such a change in the past ten years.

"But even under the government system of computation the westward progress of the central point of the nation, in the sense of numbers and distance together, has been less in the decade just ended than it was in any earlier like period. . . . The indications are that the end of the movement is about reached. Henceforth the region east of the present official center of population will almost certainly increase much faster in the total number of inhabitants than the part of the country which lies west of the point where the national center of gravity is now located.

"Already the growth of the eastern half of the country is far outstripping the progress of the western part, and there is no reason to suppose that the future will change this state of things. The course of empire is not so much westward as it used to be, and many young men born in the West are reversing Greeley's advice and going East to grow up in the part of the country which has given the greatest and most impressive proofs of vitality and continuing development."

BACTERIOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS RITES.

MORE than one time-honored religious rite is the reverse of hygienic, and this has been particularly realized by scientific men since the recent development of bacteriology. A writer in *The Lancet* (London, December 1) says that the fact that bacteriology is a modern science, whereas religious rites and ceremonies date back as far as historical records will allow us to go, sufficiently explains the want of harmony between them. He adds:

"It would, indeed, have been a proof of marvelous prophetic intuition if those who first initiated religious ceremonies had foreseen and prepared for discoveries to be made many centuries later. Several of our correspondents have expatiated on the risk attending the promiscuous use of the communion-cup. This, however, is far from being the only risk of this description. The holy water in Roman Catholic churches is quite as serious a matter. The shallow, shell-shaped receptacle is placed barely three feet or so from the floor, so that the dust stirred up by the feet or shaken off from the persons who pass by readily falls into it. Innumerable fingers, not always scrupulously clean, are dipped into the water. Also, it is just at the moment of danger and trouble that the faithful are most prone to resort to their church for prayer and consolation. Coming straight from the sick-bed of some loved parent or friend, can we expect that the hands are always thoroughly disinfected before they touch the holy water? In Spain especially, and during the great cholera epidemic of 1885, we have noted that the holy water was absolutely dirty and living organisms could be seen with the naked eye, so what the microscope would have revealed may well be imagined. Now the fingers convey this water to the forehead and breast of the devotee, and of course the mouth might also be touched with the same fingers. But we do not see that there would be any lack of reverence shown if this holy water was changed more frequently, nor are we aware that it would be a sacrilege to mix with it some strong antiseptic solution. Again, at the Ahmed Mosque of Constantinople there is a small piece of the black stone brought from the Kaaba of Mecca. Against this piece of stone the true believers come and rest their heads for a considerable time. By so doing it is supposed that various illnesses can be cured, and as there are certain affections that can be favorably affected by the force of suggestion the results sometimes attained seem to confirm this superstition. But tho a hard stone is less dangerous than water and germs of disease deposited upon its surface would soon be oxidized, still patients following each other in rapid succession might convey to one another pathogenic microbes. The same may be said with regard to the kissing of the toe of the bronze statue of St. Peter at St. Peter's, Rome. Would it be too much to ask that this stone, this bronze toe, and other similar objects of reverence and adoration should be frequently wiped with a rag moistened in an antiseptic solution? Why should science and religion be divorced one from the other? If we have been endowed with the intelligence to foresee a danger, may we not, with all due reverence, take the necessary precautions to ward off this peril? With regard to the communion-cup, Count Leo Tolstoy, in his recent novel 'Resurrection,' describes the celebration of the liturgy in the chapel of a Russian prison. Here the priest cuts the bread into little pieces and dips them in the cup containing the wine. Then with a spoon he places the piece of bread and wine into the penitent's mouth. Thus there is no drinking out of the cup, and it would be much easier to have a clean spoon for each communicant than a separate cup. This is the general practise of the Orthodox Greek Church, and one which lends itself better to sanitary precautions than that of the English Church and her sister communions, as we have already pointed out."

Bees and Mathematics.—The construction of geometrically perfect cells is not the only mathematical operation performed by bees, according to Abraham Netter, who has just read an interesting paper on the subject before the Paris Academy of Sciences. The *Revue Scientifique* reports that he brought out the following facts:

"Not only is the construction of the cells carried on by mathematical rule, but many other operations of the insects also; for instance, the collection of the maximum amount of honey in the minimum time, and the division of the workers among the plants proportionally to the number of plants of the same species. In the hives, the number of bees engaged in ventilation is almost rigorously proportional to the daily increase of weight of honey, etc. Facts of this order relate to arithmetical proportion, while those having to do with cell-building relate to geometric ratios."

M. Netter is of the opinion, however, in spite of this show of apparent intelligence on the part of the bees, that "all their movements, without exception, are of the nature of reflexes"; that is, performed without conscious action, just as we close our eyes instinctively when a motion is made toward them.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A SURGICAL case that has been exciting much attention is that of Miss Rockefeller, daughter of the president of the Standard Oil Company. As described by Dr. Isidor Müller, a celebrated specialist of Vienna, in a lecture reported for the New York *Herald*, the left ear was "affected by the growing together of the 'hammer and anvil' bones. The trouble originated during the dentition period of infancy, and was so far advanced when the treatment began that the bone was partly destroyed. The left ear was apparently entirely deaf and the right was sympathetically affected. After a treatment of twenty weeks the affliction was partly cured, a new drum having been built and the old one entirely destroyed. The 'hammer and anvil' bones were separated by the insertion of gold plates, this measure enabling the drum to grow freely in places where this would have otherwise been impossible.

"NATURAL gas in the United States, according to the last annual report of the United States Geological Survey, has sunk to about one third, in its fuel value, of what it was a few years ago," says *Cassier's Magazine*. "In 1899 the production of natural gas equaled in consumption the heating capacity of 5,400,000 tons of coal. Ten years ago, when this industry was at its height, the equivalent of the heating output of natural gas was equal to about 15,000,000 tons of coal. Both the great gas-producing fields are reaching extinction. The Ohio division, which once had 480 pounds to the square inch, has now no rock pressure whatever. The original rock pressure in Indiana, once 325 pounds, averages now 165 pounds, showing that two thirds of the product has been taken out and consumed. Over a very considerable area of Indiana, covering an area of about 1,500 square miles, industries which were using natural gas are either discontinued, working at a disadvantage, or substituting coal. The effect of this is plain in various directions, particularly in reduced business and opportunities for labor in part of the State. The aggregate value of the gas produced in 1899 was $20,024,864, a gain of $4,730,051 over 1898. This is in part due to a slight increase in the cost, but still more to an increased demand."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"THE NEXT AGE OF THE ROMAN CHURCH."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC observer, writing in an English weekly journal, calls attention to what he deems a distinct change in the religious atmosphere at Rome. A year or so ago, he says, the reactionary party in the Curia appeared to be in the ascendant, "Americanism" was condemned, Father Zahn's book of evolutionary biology was put on the Index, and Leo, in his encyclical "Testem Benevolentiæ," seemed to imply that a large party in the American church and on the continent of Europe were tending toward heretical views not unlike the Quietism of Molinus. Now, says the writer (in *The Pilot*, December 29, 1900), all this has changed:

"This year a succession of events has cleared the air. Cardinal Mazzella is gone. The Society of Jesus, which never will come to terms with democracy as long as it can help, is not now represented in the Vatican by that unrelenting and uncritical professor of divinity, who dealt with European scholars as if they were schoolboys, and reduced the world's history to a syllogism. Other cardinals are in the ascendant—Rampolla, who is not a theological expert but a politician, and who would fain be a statesman; Vives, the Spaniard, who has brought with him into the Sacred College a certain air of Franciscan *bonhomie;* perhaps the Vannutelli, exercised in all the arts of winning for themselves the liberal reputation not unloved of men who aspire to the papacy. The wind has changed; prelates are human, and in Rome itself there seems to be an understanding that American 'Progressives' shall be kindly entertained. Under such auspices it was that Archbishop Ireland journeyed to Paris, with the distinction almost of an ambassador from the United States. The name of Lafayette—the reception by President Loubet—the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, had their effect. When the archbishop arrived in Rome, he found a profuse welcome. Pope Leo invited him to address the circle about his throne; the archbishop dwelt on his favorite topic, the reconciliation of the Catholic Church with the English-speaking races. He was applauded on all sides; Cardinal Ledochowski embraced him; and Leo bade it be made known that the heresies called 'Americanism' were French and German. Nothing remains except that the Pope should declare officially what he has affirmed in conversation. The charges made against American Catholics are already withdrawn. And Dr. Keane, whom a French pamphleteer described as the most daring of Freethinkers, is now Archbishop of Dubuque, appointed by the Vatican with the full consent of the American hierarchy.

"But it does not follow that the questions so awkwardly handled under a misleading name have found their solution. America is out of the debate; France and Germany are not. A few weeks ago Mgr. Lorenzelli, the Nuncio in Paris, met at Lille a great gathering of the French clergy, and addressed them on the needs of the hour. Mgr. Lorenzelli is from Bologna—one of those grave Northern Italians who have little in common with the smiling South. Trained in the school of St. Thomas Aquinas, unacquainted with the movement of literature or criticism outside Italy, his argument was the familiar appeal to tradition, his warning against those 'who under the pretext of defending Christianity would dig up its foundations.' The moral had its sting, for Cardinal Richard, almost at that moment, was putting his veto on a series of articles in which the Abbé Loisy dealt with the Old Testament from a more or less modern point of view. If Mgr. Lorenzelli represents the Pope—and what is he doing at Paris unless he represents him?—the hopes of the 'Progressive' who thinks to get a free hand in questions of Scripture, and to smuggle in evolution by the way, are doomed to disappointment. . . . . .

"In the sphere of politics the Roman Church is not bound. Quite unlike is the situation as regards philosophy, science, and criticism. On all the subjects comprehended under these three titles she has given hostages to fortune or to history. There is a received view of the Bible. It can not be altered. There are dogmas which scientific men judge to be irreconcilable with ascertained facts. The dogmas will be maintained. There is a philosophy of the schools now largely fallen into discredit among thinkers, and hard pressed by the squadrons which Kant, Hegel, Herbart, Schopenhauer, and their lieutenants have brought up against it. The philosophy will be taught in all Catholic seminaries as long as they exist. To these things the church is pledged. If she can not advance, still less can she retreat. Her system is literally crystallized. Were it to change, it would fall into dry powder and float on the wind.

"These facts are plain, if we will not turn our eyes from them. And it is the conviction of her people, as of her bishops and the Pope himself, that to them the church owes her strength and dignity. But they may be disguised a little by the vague language, sometimes heard on Catholic platforms, in which excellent, well-meaning men declare that Rome has never been the enemy of learning; that she welcomes the results of science; and that truth can not contradict truth. Does this imply that Rome will surrender Adam to Mr. Darwin? Or the deluge to Mr. Huxley? Not the least in the world. She will surrender nothing. But she may be long in expressing a final judgment, altho it is anticipated in every one of her approved text-books. She may deal gently with individuals. Where the mysteries of psychology are concerned, she may tolerate—that is to say, not condemn outright—views sanctioned by an illustrious name, on condition that her school-system is left in its pride of place. With democracy she can come to terms, and she will do so, if it holds its own in the age before us. But her dogmas, her Bible, her metaphysics, her autocratic claims, she will never modify—and the world is agreed that she never could without denying herself in the face of mankind. The *semper eadem*, which is her boast, is likewise her *ne plus ultra*."

"RITUAL MURDER" AND ANTISEMITISM IN EUROPE.

THE singular belief that Jews murder Christian children to obtain blood for ritual use has been gaining strength in Europe of late, particularly in Germany and Austria. *The Independent* (January 10) speaks as follows of this delusion, which has frenzied the minds of Christians against the Jews much as similar stories have inflamed the Chinese against the Christians:

"The case has been fomented by a number of cases of mysterious murder, like those of the as yet undiscovered 'Jack the Ripper,' whose bloody deeds in the Whitechapel district caused such excitement in London a few years since. Recent victims in Bohemia were boys and girls, whose assassination in districts largely inhabited by Jews, the populace, failing to discover any plausible cause, account as 'ritual murder.' A young Jew, who on a second trial has been found guilty as an accomplice in one such case, endeavored to clear himself by falsely accusing two other Jews as the real murderers, and asserted that he had seen them drawing off the blood, thereby strengthening the popular delusion. Millions of people in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Russia remain fixed in the superstitious belief that certain secret Jewish services are performed with the blood of Christian children."

A caustic arraignment of these Christian Jew-baiters appears in the London *Register* (November 30), which, tho one of the two leading Roman Catholic weeklies of England, often treats what it deems reprehensible beliefs among Roman Catholics with unsparing vigor. It says:

"Jew-baiting still continues to be the weekly pastime of the Catholic press in Rome—a press controlled by, if not actually owned by, a section of the Catholic clergy in the Eternal City. That mischievous journal, the *Voce della Vérita*, and its contemporary, the *Osservatore Romano*, persist in exerting their influence in encouraging the antisemitic campaign in Austria, and their thinly disguised joy at the result of the recent Polna so-called ritual murder trial makes but sorry reading for tolerant Catholics. According to the Roman correspondent of *The Morning Post*, a committee of Belgian Catholics has been formed to appeal to the Holy Father to instruct the clergy not to encourage antisemitism nor to uphold the calumnious ritual murder theory. A somewhat similar appeal was addressed to Rome a few months ago by some representative English Catholics, including members of the nobility—for Rome thinks little of memorials not

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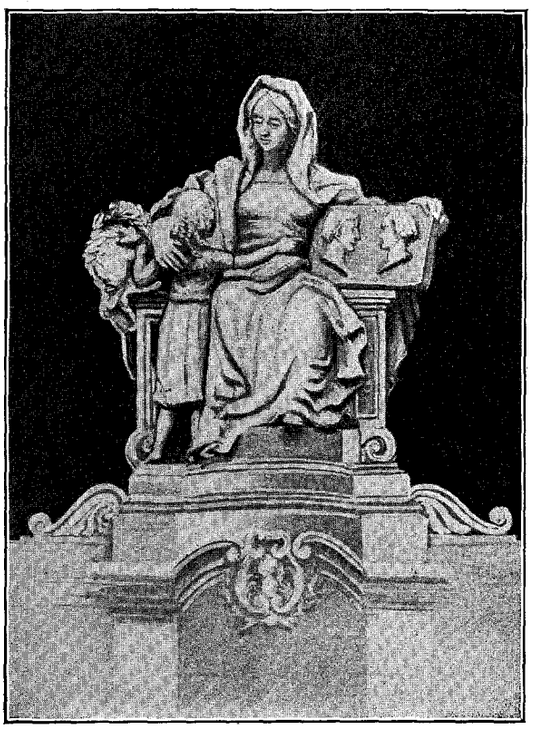
subscribed to by at least one *principe*—with apparently no practical result. Whether the Belgian petition will fare better we much doubt; antisemitism is too deeply ingrained in the minds of some of our coreligionists to be removed by threats of memorials to the Holy Father. There is a great difference between the despatch of a petition to a sovereign and its receipt by the person to whom it is addressed. The Finns have realized this time out of mind, and sometimes a too vigilant custodian of a sovereign's person hesitates to trouble his master with complaints of the justice of which he is not himself fully convinced."

BARON DE HIRSCH'S BENEFACTIONS AND THE FUTURE OF THE JEW.

SURPRISE is often expressed that so little public acknowledgment has been made of the benefactions of Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, which in munificence and impartiality of distribution equal or perhaps excel those of Peabody and many



THE PROPOSED DE HIRSCH MONUMENT.

of the chief philanthopists of the race. Mr. Oscar S. Straus, our late minister to Constantinople, recently summed up the good deeds of the De Hirsches by saying that "their benevolence reached from the center of Arabia to the Pacific coast—the five continents bear witness to their benefactions." Nearly five hundred millions were spent by them in promoting the welfare of their fellow beings without regard to race or creed. It is now proposed to recognize in a fitting manner these deeds and at the same time to inaugurate a movement for the eradication of racial prejudice. The monument soon to be erected in Central Park, New York, to "the Spirit of Philanthropy," as shown in the lives of Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, is regarded by men of all beliefs as a worthy way of inculcating this lesson of catholicity and tolerance. Such men as Cardinal Gibbons, Benjamin Harrison, Lyman Abbott, Edwin Markham, Minot J. Savage, and R. Heber Newton have joined in commending this monument; and this high public testimonial to a Jew by men of various faiths is regarded as one of the most pleasant events of the opening century.

The De Hirsch Monument Association, in its appeal for subscriptions "To Those Who Love their Kind," says:

"The Baron and Baroness de Hirsch never knew want themselves; both were born to wealth, and the baron was the third of his line enjoying a title of nobility. Neither cared for the applause of the world. One can not say of them, as it has been said of some other benefactors of mankind, that it was the memory of bitter days of struggle with poverty which made them tender-hearted toward the poor. Both belonged to families of bankers who had all that heart could desire of comforts and luxuries. Nor did religion especially guide them. Religion often seems to move men and women to charitable deeds through the implication that the reward will come in another world, that through gifts on earth riches are being laid up in heaven for the giver. With these two the motive seems to have been a desire to help their fellow men without any ulterior hope of benefits to be reaped in the hereafter. Altruism rather than obedience to the behests of the Bible was the motive power. And they were concerned with the idea of seeing that their wealth did its good before they died, at the same time that they did not forget to provide beforehand that it should continue to distribute its blessings after they had passed away. . . . . .

"Observe that it is not a statue to one or both of them. Their profiles may be found in the tablet which the female figure holds. This monument is a symbol, not an effigy of human beings. It is designed on a higher level of thought. Not so much will it recall the human beings themselves as the spirit that informed them, the spirit that dwells in all other human beings who, with their superfluous wealth, have done what these two did. It is the monument of all liberal, unselfconscious, unselfish givers. And it will remain as a stimulus to men hereafter, teaching them the lesson of Christ the Galilean, of Hatim Tai the Arab, of the Jewish, Hindu, Mohammedan, and Christian saints and seers, who overflowed with the love of man, and won deathless renown by forgetfulness of self."

The sculptor is Mr. George Bissell. The chief figure will be "Philanthropy." Says the committee:

"The group will be of bronze, cast at the Henry-Bonnard foundry. The pedestal carries out the same idea. It is widely hospitable, opening broadly its wings and offering rest to the weary. It will be of pink granite, polished, so that there will be an agreeable contrast between it and the rough greenish surface of the bronze. From twenty-five to thirty feet wide, the long bench at the feet of Philanthropy will beckon to the children and the footsore pedestrian as the homes and hospitals and schools and agricultural settlements of the Hirsches invite the people of every nation and every faith to come and partake of their hospitality."

HAVE ANIMALS IMMORTAL SOULS?

THE suggestion of the survival of animal existences beyond death has always met a response in some minds. It has seemed to many lovers of the brute creation that such qualities as love, self-sacrifice, and loyalty—existing to a degree almost beyond that shown by the higher types of humanity—must persist after the physical change called death, and find a place in some *paradisus animalium*. Such is the view advocated by the Rev. J. Frewen Moor, late vicar of Ampfield, England, and the biographer and friend of Keble. In his recent book, "The Future State of Animals," he sets out to show that it "has been the opinion of many good and learned writers that there will be a future life for those whom we call the 'lower animals,' and that Holy Scripture favors, if it does not clearly demonstrate, that idea." And so ultra-orthodox a journal as the London *Church Review* (December 28, 1900), in commenting on this book, says:

"From the natural impulse of a generous heart to reject extinction for any creature that can give and receive affection, onward to the conclusions reached by devout inference from Revelation, we find much to support and little to condemn the idea, so long as it rests at the stage of a pious opinion. No principle of justice or of mercy makes against it. That the church does not discountenance the interpretation of Holy Scripture in its sense, we may infer from the teaching of such Catholic churchmen as Dr. Pusey and Canon Carter, the former, in his 'Parochial Ser-

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mons,' reminding us that 'all nature having suffered together shall be restored together,' while the venerable canon, in his 'Parish Teachings,' dwells on 'the hoped-for restoration of the entire creation,' and maintains that 'as the whole world of creation around us suffers from the effects of the fall, so, in some mystery, they will know a resurrection, and be transformed into a pure, more blessed, more beautiful state.' 'In some mystery': true spiritual insight will not attempt to define; sufficiently disastrous instances of a bald realism are to be found in the secular press, in whose columns a recent controversy on this subject was settled, from the popular Biblical point of view, by the quotation of such texts as 'Without are dogs!' In this light, the warning of St. Paul, 'Beware of dogs,' is simply the yard-gate notice of the suburban householder. . . . The thoughts of poets, saints, and scholars are not a negligeable quantity; and the individual utterances of the author, friend, and biographer of Keble are too evidently the outcome of a mind holy and meditative, 'stay'd in peace with God and man,' not to command attention and reverent regard."

DO ROMAN CATHOLIC PAPERS REPRESENT ROMAN CATHOLICS?

MUCH has been said of late about the influence of the Roman Catholic press on political questions. Shortly before the presidential election we pointed out that with scarcely an exception these papers were Democratic and strongly supported Bryan's candidacy. In a recent issue of the New York *Sun*, however, a writer who signs himself "Catholicus" claims that the Roman Catholic press misrepresents the real sentiment of his church. Ninety-five per cent. of them, he says sweepingly, "are edited or owned by humbugs and charlatans. Hence intelligent Catholics seldom read a Catholic paper." Alluding to what he regards as a typical editor of his own state, who "believes that editing a Catholic paper comes by nature, like Dogberry's reading and writing," he says:

"Just think of editing a Catholic paper without any training or any previous experience in journalism of any shape or form! His knowledge of Catholic theology is on a par with Sancho Panza's or Teresa Panza's. Such men will put on the armor of Achilles and, of course, get slain every time they attack the Hectors of the secular press. I believe Sir John Falstaff or Ulrica would succeed in journalism as soon as the editors of many of our so-called Catholic papers. We shall be told that we are not competent to give judgment on the question. We shall be told that we could not do as well ourselves. Their argument may be summed up in a few words: Who drives fat cattle must himself be fat. . . . . .

"It will be interesting to read the editorial comment of so-called papers on the President's message to Congress. They can not ignore it. They will probably assail its author with a bitterness and meanness worthy of themselves. They will attack him with a flippancy and impudence that only men of small intellectual caliber or men with a smattering of knowledge would be capable of. What they read never seems to pass through the alembic of their own minds. They will give us what their employer suggests or dictates, which is equivalent to saying what his Majesty of Hades commands. Let some unfortunate Catholic layman protest against the vile manner in which the civil magistrate of the United States is treated. The victim of the editor's hate is handled without gloves. He is spat upon, buffeted, dragged from the hall of hypocrisy to the hall of prejudice; is crowned with thorns, scourged at the pillar of mendacity. How shall we permit the productions of these men's brains to become the intellectual pabulum for our children?"

The writer criticizes the Roman Catholic press for its espousal of the cause of the Cubans and Filipinos against the United States, and hints that these editors are thus the friends of Freemasonry, even if not actual Freemasons themselves. He says:

"So-called Catholic editors have written a good deal within the past few years on the nobility and Catholicity of the Spanish and the Portuguese and their possessions. The histories of those countries are accessible to every one. Within the past two hundred years Spain has robbed the church six times. Philip II. brought his Spanish bishops and priests to Holland, and made that great liberty-loving people Protestant. Charles III. went from Naples to Spain in 1759. Most of his courtiers were Freemasons. The brethren were controlled by the Grand Lodge of London, and England encouraged the brave Spaniard to join the order. The Spaniard did, and soon found Spanish commerce in the hands of England. Llorente, head of the Inquisition, was a good pious Freemason. In 1800 Urquijo, the prime minister, was a Mason of the thirty-third degree, and these holy Catholics wished to sever all relations with Rome. He and Zorilla, another knight of the three points, tried to import Russians and Jews into Spain in order that they might dominate the Christians. These be patriots and Catholics! Zorilla hoped to bring English Protestants to supplant the Catholic Spaniard. The dear friend of the so-called Catholic editors, the brilliant luminary of Freemasonry, Sagasta, tried to bring 80,000 Russian and Polish Jews to his native land to drive out his own countrymen. Some few years back the rector of the Catholic seminary of Salamanca was a Freemason. He taught atheism to the future priests of Spain. His name was Estalla. The professors in the seminaries of Osma, Cordova, and Murcia followed Estalla's example. The holy Chapter of Saint Isadore knew all about the square and the compass. Here are a few names of pious Catholics—God bless the mark!—who were devoted Masons: Aranda, Urtijo, Campomanes, Jovellanos, Espartero, Prim, O'Donnell, Castelar, Zorilla, and America's friend, Sagasta. Don Pedro, son of John VI., was a follower of the dark lantern. In Catholic Brazil, members of religious orders, priests and even bishops know all about the secrets of Masonry. A person could not join the Third Order of St, Francis unless he had been previously enrolled in some Masonic lodge. The children of the seraphic Francis drove the daughters of Vincent de Paul from Porto in Portugal. In the dioceses of Para and Olinda a priest had to get the key of the Tabernacle from a Mason to bring the viaticum to the dying. The bishops of South America who did their duty were imprisoned at hard labor. A priest can not say prayers outside a church in Mexico, or he shall be fined 200 piasters, or imprisoned for fifteen days. A priest can not appear in the enlightened republic of Mexico with an ecclesiastical dress on him. He is tolerated to do so in the church. Four hundred Sisters of Charity were banished a few years ago because they were Christians.

"The reader will please note that the editors of so-called Catholic papers would pour the vials of their wrath upon the poor layman who raised his voice in protest against the Spaniard, or in defense of his country, the home of freedom."

KORESHANITY, OR THE UNIVERSE AS A HOLLOW GLOBE.

ONE of the most remarkable religious products of the fecund West is the system which has attracted attention for several years under the name of Koreshanity, founded by "Koresh," or, in temporal nomenclature, Dr. Cyrus R. Teed. "Koreshan universology" is, in the words of its founder, "a complete system of the science of the great universe of life," and the new religion "must supplant Christianity, as Christianity supplanted Judaism." Koreshanity, he explains, "has come to fulfil the hope of the world in the liberation of humanity from the curse, in the establishment of the kingdom of God on earth, the introduction of the New Era of Light and Life, of universal harmony and happiness."

The following summary of the system is taken from *The Flaming Sword* (Chicago, December 28), the official organ of the society, and published under the auspices of Koresh and Victoria Gratia, the latter called the "Preeminent of the Koreshan Unity." The writer says of the Koreshan creed:

"It is the antithesis of all modern theories, of all schools of thought. It is the climax of all mental progress, the ultimate and absolute truth of being and existence; it is the revelation of all mystery, the uncovering of the occult; the true explanation

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of all phenomena, the scientific interpretation of nature and the Bible.

"COSMOGONY.—The universe is a cell, a hollow globe, the physical body of which is the earth; the sun is at the center. We live on the inside of the cell; and the sun, moon, planets, and stars are all within the globe. The universe is eternal, a great battery, and perpetually renews itself through inherent functions, by virtue of which it involves and evolves itself.

"ALCHEMY. — The science of alchemy is the philosopher's stone, the key to the mystery of life. Chemistry is false; alchemy is true! Matter and energy are interconvertible and interdependent; they are correlates; matter is destructible; the result of its transmutation is energy. Alchemy is the key to the analysis of the universe.

"THEOLOGY.—God is personal and biune, with a trinity of specific attributes. God in His perfection and power is the God-man or the man-God, the Seed of universal perpetuity. Jesus the Christ was God Almighty; the Holy Spirit was the product of His transmutation, or the burning of His body.

"MESSIANIC LAW.—The coming of the Messiah is as inevitable as the reproduction of the seed. The divine Seed was sown nineteen hundred years ago; the first fruit is another Messianic personality. The Messiah is now in the world, declaring the scientific Gospel.

"REINCARNATION is the central law of life—the law of the resurrection; reincarnation and resurrection are identical. Resurrection is reached through a succession of reembodiments. One generation passes into another; the millions of humanity march down the stream of time together.

"THE SPIRITUAL WORLD.—Heaven and hell are in humanity, and constitute the spiritual world; the spiritual domain is mental, and is in the natural humanity,—not in the sky.

"HUMAN DESTINY.—Origin and destiny are one and the same. The origin of man is God, and God is man's destiny. God is the highest product of the universe, the apex of humanity. Absorption into Nirvana is entrance into eternal life—in the interior spheres of humanity, not in the sky or atmosphere."

DOES THE FREETHINKER THINK?

THE Freethinker is accustomed to giving and receiving hard knocks in the controversial arena, and so he will probably not be made hopelessly "groggy" by the forcible blows dealt him by a recent writer who bears the classic name of Addison Steele. Mr. Steele is hard on the average Freethinker, who, he says, "is a Freethinker because he doesn't think. He lets the other man think for him. His mental ability is such as to preclude the possibility of his investigating intelligently any advanced subject. He possesses just enough knowledge to make it dangerous for himself." Mr. Steele (who is the editor of *Kit Kats*, a Hubbardian "Periodical of Independent Thought," published in Pittsburg) proceeds to make the following sharp indictment of several types of Freethinkers:

"I next met the average Freethinker at a meeting of Theosophists. Here his predicament was truly painful. In the matter of ridiculing the Bible he, at least, could acquit himself creditably. But Theosophy involved such deep reading, to say nothing of the scores of unfamiliar terms used, that he was truly bewildered. In an off-hand sort of fashion I asked a few of the members for a little light on Theosophy. They stumbled about in the most painful manner. Their minds could not grasp the fundamental principles of the belief. They, however, were advanced thinkers and Theosophists. Some of them wanted to be odd, so they joined. Some were attracted by the mysterious phrases employed. Some were Theosophists because they could wear a badge. Everything that was said by the leaders was accepted without a murmur. No one would think of coldly analyzing the statements. They, too, thought themselves liberal.

"Then I met the average Freethinker deeply immersed in the contents of Mrs. Eddy's book on science and health. Mrs. Eddy has a few initials before and after her name which have slipped my mind. But it is the Christian Science Eddy to whom I refer. This young man admitted that he could not fully comprehend Mrs. Eddy's masterly production. He had read it through dozens of times, and he hoped some day for divine inspiration to assist in the interpretation. Yet he was a devout Christian Scientist because he had been cured of dyspepsia of seventeen years' standing. He was through with orthodox beliefs. He was done with the narrowness of creeds. He threw himself unreservedly into the arms of Mrs. Eddy. Yet upon cross-questioning him he confessed that he possessed but the most superficial knowledge of the subject. He admitted his inability to master the profound mush which Mrs. Eddy doled out. This was a true type of the average Thinker Who Thinks He Thinks.

"The fourth and last instance that I desire to cite to illustrate the species was found in a meeting of a Society for Psychical Research. This society was burdened with a high-sounding Hindu name, some Oriental paraphernalia, and a little incense. Here the profound thinker was in his element. He was in close touch with a superior being, who knew more about the ways of the Creator in one evening than the orthodox churchman does in a life-time. This society had its rooms directly opposite a church, and I well remember the contemptuous glances which were cast upon those who were wending their way to divine worship. Each glance seemed to say, 'Poor fools.' All the wisdom was possessed by the members of the high-sounding, Hindu-flavored organization. The leader discoursed on almost everything, showing a knowledge of nothing. Yet the foolish Thinker sat with his mouth open, drinking in the nonsense he couldn't begin to understand. He felt that he was being initiated into the mysteries of a higher life. He felt that he was transcending all creeds. He felt that his condition of mind was the height of free and unrestricted thought. It just goes to prove the pitiable plight of a man who knoweth not that he knoweth not. The members had been attracted by a yellow flag and some mystic characters. A glib talker mouthing in the abstract. A few lectures on subjects that have puzzled the best minds of the world and utterly meaningless to the members. Thus are converts made. No one was able to explain the doctrines preached. They were just Freethinkers.

"Whenever I see a man carrying 'Tom Paine's Common Sense' in his pocket every Fourth of July, I can tell you the books he reads. He has the entire 'Liberal Classic Series.' He lives on them. He becomes so lopsided and bigoted that the term 'Freethinker' becomes a misnomer."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

JUDAISM as well as Presbyterianism and Anglicanism has its "old school" and "new school," its broad church and high church, altho not under these names. The union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations represents the conservative section of the Jewish church. At the recent biennial meeting in New York, resolutions were passed looking to a conservation of the ancient Jewish rites and ceremonies. The president, the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, indicted Reform Judaism in his opening address, saying that "even laymen, as trustees of congregations, presume to introduce innovations," and still worse, that "the logical result of this is that as individuals they carry the principle of liberty to do as they please into their homes and personal lives."

IT has been decided to send out a new American expedition to Ur of the Chaldees if sufficient funds can be raised. The New York *Times* says: "Dr. Edgar James Banks, the director of the expedition, an Assyrian specialist, will be accompanied by a trained engineer and a United States government naturalist. New methods of excavating will be employed, notably, the removal of the dirt by wire cable, and soon the entire temple of the moon god, the most perfect specimen of Babylonian architecture known, will be laid bare. A map of Southern Babylonia, a country almost unexplored, but of the greatest interest to Bible students, will be made; specimens of the flora and fauna will be collected, and the priceless literary treasures of the Babylonian empire of Abraham's time will be recovered. . . . Dr. Edgar James Banks, Columbia University, will answer inquiries regarding the work."

IN spite of the iron hand of the imperial Government, the dissenter swarms in Russia. Among the many singular sects in that land are the Subbotniki, which signifies "seventh-day people." Of them *The Christian Work* says: "These people are Jewish in almost all the peculiarities of their worship. They reject the New Testament, learn to read the Old Testament in the original Hebrew, attend Jewish synagogs whenever this is possible, and attach equal value to the Talmud and to the Old Testament. A sub-variety of the Subbotniki reject all Scripture except the Pentateuch. On the other hand, large numbers of Molokani, disgusted with this Judaizing tendency among them, are joining the Baptists, and are moving out of their villages to establish settlements of their own, chiefly in the province of Baku. The Orthodox [Eastern Russo-Greek Church] missionaries, therefore, when they arrive at the scene of their future labors, will be confronted with the original Molokani, with Baptists, with the Judaic sects, and several other varieties of heretics."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

ACCORDING to the London *Times*, an important agreement has been reached between Russia and China regarding the Russian military occupation of Feng-tien, the southern and most important province of Manchuria. Russia consents to the resumption of Chinese authority in Feng-tien and Mukden (the capital) on the following conditions:

"(1) The Tartar General Tseng [one of the signers of the agreement] undertakes to protect the province and pacify it, and to assist in the construction of the railroad.

"(2) He must treat kindly the Russians in military occupation, protecting the railway and pacifying the province, and provide them with lodging and provisions.

"(3) He must disarm and disband the Chinese soldiery, delivering in their entirety to the Russian military officials all munitions of war in the arsenals not already occupied by the Russians.

"(4) All forts and defenses in Feng-tien not occupied by the Russians, and all powder magazines not required by the Russians, must be dismantled in the presence of Russian officials.

"(5) New-Chwang and other places now occupied by the Russians shall be restored to the Chinese civil administration when the Russian Government is satisfied that the pacification of the province is complete.

"(6) The Chinese shall maintain law and order by local police under the Tartar general.

"(7) A Russian political resident with general powers of control shall be stationed at Mukden, to whom the Tartar general must give all information respecting any important measure.

"(8) Should the local police be insufficient in any emergency the Tartar general will communicate with the Russian resident at Mukden and invite Russia to despatch reinforcements.

"(9) The Russian text shall be the standard."

This agreement is regarded by the European press generally as the establishment by Russia of a *de facto* protectorate over Manchuria. The Peking correspondent of the London *Times*, Dr. Morrison, asserts that the functions given to the Russian resident in Mukden are "precisely similar to those of the Russian resident at Bokhara, or of the British residents in the native states in India."

Most of the press comment is to be found in British journals. Says the London *Times*: "A more complete abdication of the main prerogative of territorial sovereignty by one state to another could hardly be devised." Referring to Russia's previous assurances in favor of the territorial integrity of China, and adhesion to the Anglo-German agreement, *The Times* goes on to say:

"Her [Russia's] present course of action is as inconsistent with the natural interpretation of the Anglo-German agreement as it is inconsistent with that of Russia's own statements to the powers. It obviously confers upon Russia all the 'territorial advantages' in Feng-tien ordinarily involved in a protectorate, with the least possible share of the corresponding disadvantages. It disturbs that 'territorial condition' of the Chinese empire which England and Germany have declared it to be their purpose to maintain undiminished, and tends to lead to that partition of the Chinese empire which Russia has declared she regards with aversion."

In the judgment of *The Westminster Gazette*, such an arrangement was inevitable, and the British must be content with safeguarding their interests. British journals published in Japan and China regard the Russian advancement with considerable uneasiness. The Kobe *Herald* points out that if Japan had moved more quickly she might have secured Korea as a *quid pro quo* for the Russian occupation of Manchuria; but it is now too late. Russia "has clamped Manchuria to her dominions with clamps of iron—military occupation and military dictatorship," and "no sane man expects her to stop at a mere protectorate." Russia's professions about preserving the integrity of China, declares *The Japan Daily Herald* (Tokyo), are "so much moonshine and merely intended to fool statesmen of the mental caliber peculiar to the British Foreign Office." Russia, says *The North China Daily News* (Shanghai), is the only power that can feel really satisfied with the situation.

The Russian papers generally represent the Manchurian agreement as a necessary temporary safeguard for the province against disturbance, and as in the interest of the Chinese themselves. The semi-official *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) asserts that the agreement has been known for several months and has excited but little comment. Russia, this journal adds, does not interfere with France in Tonking or with Germany in Kiao-Chau. Why should these powers block Russia in Manchuria? The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) declares that Russia is entitled to treat Manchuria as a conquered country, but will be faithful to her earlier declarations.

The *Temps* and *Journal des Débats* (Paris) recently devoted leading articles to the Manchuria agreement. The former journal points out that this agreement is "radically irreconcilable both with the official policy of the European concert and with the fundamental dispositions of the recent Anglo-German agreement, as well as with the solemn declarations of Russia herself." The situation, concludes the *Temps*, "is big with a series of complications of the highest gravity." The *Journal des Débats*, which is strongly pro-Russian, thinks that there is no doubt that the occupation is only provisional.

The *Volkszeitung* (Cologne) asserts that "Russia's extraordinary energy in Manchuria has so surprised the Japanese that public opinion in Japan has completely changed, with respect to Russia, from a tone of boasting to one of fear." The *Vossische Zeitung*, the liberal organ of Berlin, comments as follows:

"German interests are not affected by the growth of Russian influence in Manchuria; British interests are alike untouched by the military occupation of Feng-tien. It is probable, therefore, that the Russian action does not call for the adoption of compensatory measures on the part of the two contracting powers."

A writer in a recent issue of *The Contemporary Review* declares that all Russia's efforts in the far East are, in the main, merely wasted energy. What Russia needs, he holds, is "not acquisitions of unproductive territory, or high-sounding and rather costly protectorates in Asia, but a working alliance with the Western states." Territorial annexation is a mistake for Russia, he asserts, and he quotes from the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* the conclusions of Prince Uchtomsky, to show what enormous sacrifices in men and money Russia has made to acquire the Ussuri and Amur territories. Commenting on this, the writer continues:

"The hundreds of millions of rubles expended in this unproductive manner would have been decidedly better employed in the improvement of agriculture and commerce in European Russia. It is unnecessary to look so far as Asia to find a proof of defective administration. What real gain, for example, has Russia derived from the possession of the Caucasus? After many years of coddling, a few cotton, tea, and tobacco plantations have been called into existence, perfectly useless, so far as industry and commerce are concerned; and all the while the administration of the Caucasus costs millions of rubles every year. Territories acquired under such unfavorable conditions are only a source of weakness to Russia. They are an unnatural and abnormal development that might be compared to the rapid growth of a youth beyond his strength. One peep into the ledger of the Russian state debt will sufficiently demonstrate to any one who cares to know that the indebtedness of the Russian treasury abroad has been steadily increasing during the last century."

This same point is emphasized by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in its recent "Economic Retrospect of the Nineteenth

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Century." The following figures are given of the trade of the four chief European nations:

	Per Head. In 1840.	Per Head. In 1897.	Per Head. Increase.
United Kingdom	$31.52	$98.00	$66.48
France	8.47	38.70	30.23
Germany	8.00	39.74	31.74
Russia	2 10	6.03	3.93

The Journal of Commerce comments as follows:

"With such an insignificant commercial status and so nominal a rate of progress as this comparison shows for the Czar's dominions, it is not easy to explain the political influence and the military standing which are so very generally accorded to Russia in the world's popular estimate. Measured by the mere standard of brute force, the Czar's empire may present to the popular eye a very imposing spectacle; estimated from an economic standpoint it is found the most inert and least civilized of all the European states. Russia leaves a humiliating record in the nineteenth century, and enters the twentieth with an equipment very inadequate to her pretensions."

FRANCE AND THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

THE bill known as the Law of Associations, which has been eliciting such earnest debate in the French parliament, includes all associations, religious and other, in the same category with commercial and financial companies, subject to the regulations of the state and, when necessary, to be forced into liquidation. It forbids the formation of any religious society by Frenchmen and foreigners in combination, and of any association directed by foreigners and having adherents in France. This would render impossible in France the existence of any of the great religious orders whose superiors reside in Rome. It would also interdict the Salvation Army.

The *Matin* recently published an interview granted by the Pope to M. Henri des Houx, a member of its staff, which has been generally regarded as an attempt on the part of Leo XIII. to make known his objections in advance of the discussion in order to induce a spirit of compromise. After admitting that France has, in general, been the most loyal of all nations to the Holy See, the Pope declares that he "still can not think without bitterness of the enterprises, now being undertaken by anti-Christian sects against France without any opposition from her Government." "It is my apostolic duty to speak out," he continues:

"The Pope can not consent to allow the French Government to twist the Concordat from its real intent and transform an instrument of peace and justice into one of war and oppression. The Concordat established and regulated in France the exercise of Catholic worship and defined, between the church and French state, mutual rights and duties. The religious communities form an integral part of the Apostolic Church as much as the secular clergy. They exercise a special and a different mission, but one not less sacred than that of the pastors recognized by the state. To try to destroy them is to deal a blow at the church, to mutilate it, and to restrain its benefits."

The Concordat referred to is of course the treaty between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII., made in 1801, which reestablished papal authority in France. This Concordat is silent in regard to the religious communities. This silence, in the opinion of His Holiness, means that "the regular clergy have no share in the special rights and relative privileges granted by the Concordat to the members of the secular ecclesiastical hierarchy"; but it does not mean that the religious orders are to be "excluded from the common law and put outside the pale of the state." Yet what is this proposed government bill, he asks, "if not a collection of measures the sole object of which is the dissolution and spoliation of the communities, a code of exceptions and exclusions to be applied to a certain class of citizens owing to their religious character?"

The Pope declares that what he asks for the congregations in France, as elsewhere, is "merely free existence under the general laws applied to all French citizens," and denies that he has ever encouraged any political activity on the part of these associations. He warns France that the consequences of passing such a law would "certainly be fatal to France and contrary to her most serious interests." Referring to France's traditional rôle as "defender of the faith" in the Orient, His Holiness continues:

"Why does France figure to-day by the side of the great nations in the concert of the powers settling the Chinese question? Whence have your Ministry for Foreign Affairs and your representative in Peking the authority which gives weight to their opinion in the assembly of plenipotentiaries? What interest have you in the North of China? Are you at the head there in trade and industry? Have you many traders there to protect? No. But you are there the noblest champions of Christian civilization, the protectors of the Catholic missions. Your foreign rivals are envious of this privileged situation. They are seeking to dispute your rights laid down in treaties that assign to you the rôle of defenders of native missions and Christian settlements. This is why you have heard statesmen far from friendly to France calumniating the Catholic missions, accusing them of being the cause of the ills let loose in China."

When the Emperor of China, several years ago, sent an embassy requesting direct diplomatic relations with the Holy See, the Pope refused, because, so he informed M. des Houx, he wished France to know that he did not want in any way "to diminish her prestige, her influence, and her power." He continues.

"Suppress the spirit of sacrifice and devotedness, stifle the faith which makes apostles, the charity which provides for the needs of the propaganda, suppress the regular discipline which alone accustoms minds to renunciation, and where would you find missionaries and martyrs? Compare other missions to Catholic ones. France, being no longer Christian, would be no longer expansive. She would herself subscribe to the abdication desired by her enemies."

"Have I not urged Catholics to serve the republic instead of combating it," he asks, and then adds:

"Is there now a desire to reconstitute the union of Catholics against the republic? How could I prevent this if, instead of the republic liberal, equitable, open to all, to which I have invited Catholics to rally, there was substituted a narrow, sectarian republic, ruled by an inflamed faction governed by laws of exception and spoliation, repugnant to all honest and upright consciences and to the traditional generosity of France? Is it thought that such a republic can obtain the respect of a single Catholic and the benediction of the supreme pontiff? I still hope that France will spare herself such crises, and that her Government will not renounce the services which I have been able to render and can still render it."

If France "abandons her inheritance in the East," other nations will eagerly take it up, says the Pope:

"Because I love France, and wish to remain faithful to the policy which I have pursued toward her, and which has brought on me so many contradictions, I am anxious to deter her from the rocks which she is nearing. Raised by my magistracy above crowns and states, I have no other thought than that of the flocks which my Master has confided to me. It is with tenderness that I call back those who go astray and rush toward the abyss."

The publication of this interview was almost immediately followed by the publication of an official letter addressed by the Pope to Mgr. Richard, archbishop of Paris. This letter, which was published in the *Croix*, presents substantially the same views as those set forth in the interview.

These declarations have created a great sensation in France.

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The semi-official *Temps* fears an open warfare between Catholics and their adversaries, and advocates a compromise. It says:

"The policy of a great country like France can not be founded on the principle of reprisals. The *lex talionis* can not be the last word of progress. The republic, which has the right of self-defense, has no need whatever of taking vengeance. Resentments, moreover, even when most legitimate, can not possibly confound all the congregations and members of religious bodies in one and the same implacable verdict. By the side of the religious communities which have made the mistake of devoting their activity and resources to political propaganda, there are others to which France is grateful for services rendered abroad, where they carry far and wide our name, our language, and our influence."

The *Temps* affirms that a number of the religious orders in France have systematically ignored the wise counsels given them by Leo XIII., and that they have been and still are "persevering in the use of every means to procure the overthrow of the republic with the object of obtaining political domination and change of régime." The *Journal des Débats* emphasizes the loss France would sustain by the expulsion and dispersion of the congregations whose missionaries give her a special prestige in foreign lands. It attributes hostility to the church shown by Socialists and Radicals to ignorance; but this will not excuse the Government. It says: "When it [the Government] dismantles one of our last fortresses abroad, it knows perfectly well what it is doing. It sacrifices a real material interest of France with the object of prolonging its own existence for a few months or weeks."

Catholic journals in England regard the proposed bill as but an additional indication of the decadence of France. *The Tablet* (London), the personal organ of Cardinal Vaughan, declares that the "poison of revolutionary leaven is still working in France." It continues:

"The *affaire Dreyfus* was but a symptom of the deep-seated antagonisms which rend French society underneath the surface of official and constitutional unity. It would almost seem as tho they must end by wrecking it, unless she should fall again under the domination of some strong will capable of imposing peace on the hurly-burly of her discordant elements. The breathing-space afforded by the truce of the Exhibition might have been utilized to initiate some healing process of permanent reconciliation, but M. Waldeck-Rousseau's position as the representative of compromise between incompatible ideals is too precarious to render such action possible. The extreme party have only given their support to his Government for a consideration, and now demand their pound of flesh in a new instalment of anti-clerical legislation. Hence the introduction of the promised Associations bill, which means war to the knife on the church, through her second line of defense, the religious orders. The attempt of the French official orators to represent the latter as an excrescence on her organization is a barefaced travesty of facts, since they have been an integral part of it since the dawn of Christian civilization in Western Europe. The pretense that they are outside the scope of the Concordat because not expressly named in it, is equally baseless, since they were, when that instrument was negotiated, sufficiently protected by the common law of the land from the benefit of which it is now sought by special legislation to exclude them."

The New World (Chicago), organ of Archbishop Feehan, characterizes the bill as an attempt to "confiscate the property of certain religious orders, to drive these orders out of France, and to prohibit by law the education of boys in schools or academies in which religious and moral instruction is given." The reference in the last few words of this characterization is to M. Waldeck-Rousseau's declaration that he intended offering an amendment to the bill to the effect that "all persons who have not been educated in the public schools of the state shall be deemed unfit to occupy any military, naval, or civic position drawing a government salary." Speaking of religious toleration in Protestant and Catholic countries, *The New World* says:

"The situation in the world to-day, as regards the toleration of the religious orders and of Catholic education by Protestant and Catholic governments, is certainly a curious one. In Protestant England Catholic religious orders of all kinds enjoy the fullest toleration, while the Government subsidizes, to a small extent, a number of the Catholic schools. In Protestant Germany all the religious orders are tolerated except the Jesuits, and the Reichstag has once more passed the measure for their readmission with the approval of the Chancellor. There, also, Catholic schools receive aid from the Government. In this country, where the Catholics form about one seventh of the population, the religious orders are tolerated, and the Catholic schools, if they are not aided, are not molested. It is in Catholic countries alone that religious orders are persecuted and religious education is proscribed."

WILL HE SEEK ANOTHER AUDIENCE

MR. KRUGER: "The Chinese are a great people."

—*Lustige Blätter, Berlin.*

ENGLISH POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DUKE OF ALVA (to Lord Roberts): "Plunder! Fire! Death! So did I also to the fathers, but the sons fought themselves free."

—*Amsterdammer.*

TRANSVAAL TROUBLES IN CARTOON.

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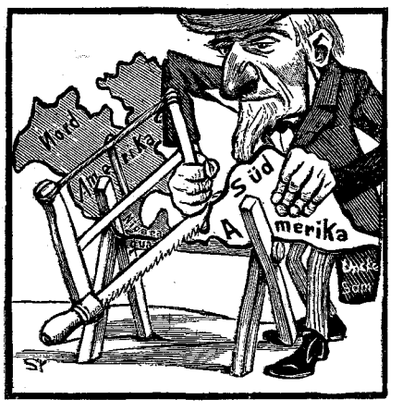
MORE ABOUT THE NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY.

IT is generally supposed abroad that Great Britain, tho with a bad grace, will accept the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Almost unanimously this is described as one of the results of the South African war, the United States benefiting, as other powers have benefited, by the determination with which the Boers defend their independence. Many papers outside of Great Britain admit the justice of the American position, but many influential English papers declare that Great Britain will not recede from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. *The Times* (London) says:



UNCLE SAM TRIES TO SAW NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA APART.
—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

"We have to look on the amended treaty from the international standpoint, and looked at from that standpoint we can treat it in only one way. It is a bargain to which we can not agree, and to which no reasonable American who takes the trouble to reflect on our side of the question can expect us to agree. . . . By adopting these destructive amendments to the original Hay-Pauncefote agreement Mr. Lodge and his colleagues have simply played into the hands of the railway Senators, whose sole desire is to prevent the construction of any canal at all. If that agreement is not to be adopted in a form acceptable to us, we shall stand quietly upon our indubitable rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty—rights which are not and can not be affected by any action the American Senate may choose to take."

The Times and many other prominent papers can not believe that the United States would act according to the amended treaty in direct opposition to British wishes. *The Spectator* (London) thinks the Senate has shown very little ability to manage foreign affairs. It says:

"If ignorance is the cause, then it is strange that a body so ingenuous and so ill-versed in the practise of nations should be entrusted for one moment with foreign affairs. But it seems more probable that conflicting interests, connected, perhaps, with the transcontinental railways, are strong in the Senate, and that its aim is really to wreck the canal scheme, in the belief that such high-handed abrogation of treaties and alteration of agreements will never be passed over by Britain. In that case the matter is even more serious, for it seems a doubtful policy to entrust an interested body with questions of great national importance."

The Weekly Freeman (Dublin) scouts the idea of a determined British stand:

"As if Lord Salisbury or any other British Prime Minister will ever go to war with America to prevent America making an American canal with American money and defending it with American guns. Even the authors of the South African war would be incapable of such folly as that."

Continental European papers generally regard the amended treaty as a distinct worsting of England, and most of them rejoice accordingly. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"American statesmen have been trying for years to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but the Senate now does it at one stroke. This is the same as if the Assemblée Nationale of Bordeaux were to adopt the Frankfort treaty after striking out the clause ceding Alsace-Lorraine. If, however, John Bull complains of Uncle Sam's perfidy, it can reasonably be answered, 'Measure for measure.'"

French journals point out that France can have no sympathy with the United States in this matter of the Nicaragua Canal since the chances of a successful Panama Canal are thereby materially lessened. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, the French political economist, has a long article on this phase of the subject in *L'Economiste Française*, in which he consoles himself by reflecting that it is Britain that has been "euchered." "What an insult it all is to England," he observes, "and what a bitter disillusioning for those English innocents or rogues who believe, or try to make themselves believe, in that chimera of an Anglo-American alliance!"

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) does not doubt that the Senate took advantage of Britain's South African troubles. It says:

"The present helplessness of England just suited the American Senate, and so that body not only violated justice, but destroyed all faith in international agreements in which it is concerned. The incident is specially interesting because of this specifically American way of looking at international treaties. The Republicans are evidently just as bad in the matter as the Democrats. The attitude of Britain, on the other hand, is anything but that of a strong power. The English statesmen endeavor to forget that Blaine made them unpleasantly aware of the existence of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty when it suited the Americans to take that treaty more literally."

Exceptionally friendly to the United States is the Russian press. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) declares that time is a very powerful factor in altering treaties, and adds:

"Some people pretend to believe that altered conditions have no influence, and that the United States may not rid itself of an obligation which, fifty years ago, appeared just and equitable. The Americans give a corrupting and dangerous example, say these people. All this would be extremely naive, were it not hypocritical. The statesmen of the North American republic can point to many historical precedents for their action. One notable example is the declaration of Russia in 1870 that she no longer regarded as valid her promise to abstain from keeping a fleet in the Black Sea. If we had then followed 'hallowed traditions,' we might still be waiting for Europe to permit us to do what we had good right to do."

The *Birshewya Viedomosti* says:

"The principle 'America for the Americans' may not suit the English who have to fear for their own possessions in Canada, and it may be displeasing to some other powers having large interests in America; but it certainly does not disturb Russia. Since the war of the Revolution, Russia's sympathies have always been on the side of the republic. Fifty years ago the United States was still weak as a maritime power, and England could force the Americans to accept her as a partner in so important a matter as the construction of an isthmian canal, just as England formerly was able to interfere with Russia in the Orient. But during the past half century Russia and the United States have developed their powers, and they can afford to tear the nets which British diplomacy has woven around them. The victory which the Americans have won in this case can give us only satisfaction."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

ACCORDING to *The Lokalanzeiger*, the Emperor of Japan will undertake a journey next spring to Europe. He will first visit the Czar, and expects to reach Vienna in May.

M. DE BLOCH, the apostle of peace, says an Italian journal, has subscribed a large sum for the museum of war, in which will be exhibited all the arms, models of different machines for warlike purposes, etc.

THE director of the official stenographers of the Reichstag, Mr. Edward Engel, who has charge of the reports of all the Emperor's speeches, states that from 1889 to 1900 Emperor William delivered more than 789 discourses, all of which are inscribed in the official reports. He is said to speak with great rapidity, pronouncing 275 syllables a minute, and sometimes 300; that is to say, five syllables a second. The above information comes from *The Nuova Antologia*. It may, perhaps, be interesting to others beside stenographers, to compare this statement with that in relation to the late Phillips Brooks, who is said to have delivered a short prayer at the rate of 275 words per minute. At a rough estimate English words average about one and one-half syllables each, and German words about two syllables, so that while Phillips Brooks delivered on that one noted occasion 275 per minute, which would give an average number of syllables per second of 6.9, the five syllables per second of the Emperor William would give him an average of 150 German words per minute.

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CURRENT POETRY.

On a Fly-Leaf of Burns's Songs.

By FREDERIC LAURENCE KNOWLES.

These are the best of him,
Pathos and jest of him;
Earth holds the rest of him.

Passions were strong in him;
Pardon the wrong in him;
Hark to the song of him!

Each little lyrical
Grave or satirical
Musical miracle!

—From "On Life's Stairway" (L. C. Page & Co.).

The Hilltop.

By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Yonder the hilltop rises; were you there
How opulent a prospect would unfold,—
Forest and field beneath the morn outrolled,
And summits climbing skyward like a stair!
About you and above you lucent air;
Around your feet the gleaming kingcup gold,
And little vestal violets, snowy-stoled;
And near, in shadowy nooks, the maidenhair.

In the adjacent boughs the boon of song,—
Bird-harmonies with leafy interludes,
Guides to content and calm, sequestered moods;
And far, so faint and far you can not ken,
The oppressive city with its moiling throng,
The clamor, and the ceaseless surge of men!

—*The Critic* (January).

Wild Flowers.

By MONTROSE J. MOSES.

"They called me wild," the rosebud cried,
"When they spied
Me blooming by the woodland side—
They brought me where no silv'ry streams
Mingle with my dreams,
Where no bird seems
To sing its song;
They did me wrong—
To tear me from my simple station—
As woodland rose; by cultivation,
They called me Maréchal Niel;
For the weal
Of Trade, thez call me Jacqueminot;
But oh!
Despite the names they give me in their art,
I am a rose at heart!"

A maiden cried, "They called me wild—
A girl—a child,
Until they brought me from my Latin,
And gowned me in their silk and satin;
They judged me by my outward grace
And face;
They called me woman of the world—
Unfurled
Vain compliments about my duty
As an American Beauty;
They called me débutante;
For the want
Of better titles, called me belle—
Ah, well!
Despite the names they give me from the start,
I am a girl at heart!"

—*Life.*

Unloved.

By EDNA KINGSLEY WALLACE.

Once, as I watched, did thou, my king, pass by
Absorbed, unheeding of my eager cry;
But evermore amid the bitter pain
Of losing thee is this, my soul's great gain—
That if thou had'st not, tho unknowing, passed,
I might have learned a lesser love at last—
With loving thee my spirit grows, nor mourns
To wear Love's crown, e'en tho it be of thorns!

—*Truth* (January.)

A Wholesome Tonic

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Dr. S. L. WILLIAMS, Clarence, Iowa, says: "I have used it to grand effect in cases where a general tonic was needed. For a nerve tonic I think it the best I have ever used."

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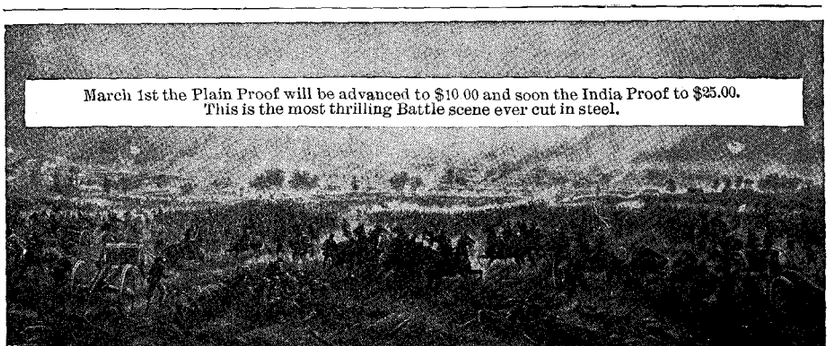
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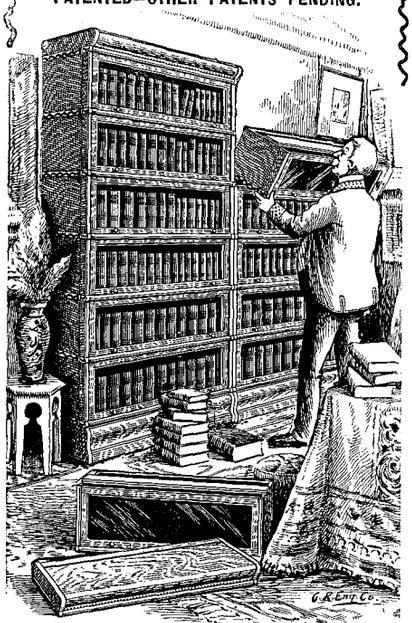

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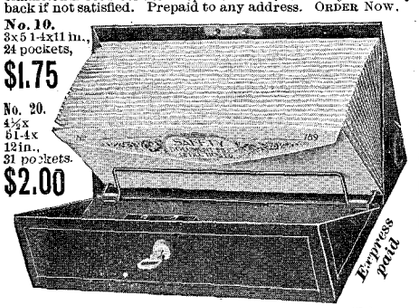

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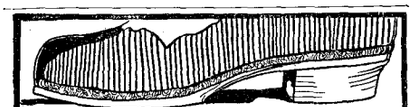

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PERSONALS.

Mr. Howells's First Visit to New England.—William D. Howells went to New England from Ohio, in 1860, and saw the great literary lights of the New England of that day in their home surroundings. He was in the mood of a hero-worshiper, and he found his heroes all that his young imagination had foretold. Now, with the perspective of years behind him, he looks back with a fine sense of reverence, but with a more critical eye In a new volume of reminiscences entitled "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," he gives us some graphic pen-pictures of men whose fame has become a national heritage.

When he called on Nathaniel Hawthorne, Mr. Howells had the feeling, he says, that possibly the great author, spying him in the distance, would climb to his fabled tower, drawing his ladder up after him, and there escape him. Mr. Howells writes:

"The door was opened to my ring by a tall, handsome boy, whom I suppose to have been Mr. Julian Hawthorne; and the next moment I found myself in the presence of the romancer, who entered from some room beyond. He advanced, carrying his head with a heavy forward droop, and with a pace for which I decided that the word would be *pondering*. It was the pace of a bulky man of fifty, and his head was that beautiful head we all know from the many pictures of it. But Hawthorne's *look* was different from that of any picture of him that I have seen. It was somber and brooding, as the look of such a poet should have been; it was the look of a man who had dealt faithfully and therefore sorrowfully with that problem of evil which forever attracted, forever evaded Hawthorne. It was by no means troubled; it was full of a dark repose. . . . After a few moments of demoralization which followed his hospitable attempts in me, he asked if I would not like to go up on his hill with him and sit there, where he smoked in the afternoon. . . . He asked me about Lowell, I dare say, for I told him of my joy in meeting him and Dr. Holmes, and this seemed greatly to interest him. . . . He was curious about the West, which he seemed to fancy must be more purely American, and said he would like to see some part of the country on which the shadow (or, if I must be precise, the damned shadow) of Europe had not fallen. . . . With the abrupt transition of his talk throughout, he began somehow to speak of women, and said he had never seen a woman whom he thought quite beautiful."

After a while, Mr. Howells tells us, he talked about Concord, about Mr. Alcott, his neighbor, and about his books. When the two parted, Mr. Howells was given an introduction to Emerson in the shape of a card on which Hawthorne had written: "I find this young man worthy."

The interview with Henry David Thoreau, whom Mr. Howells called upon the next day, was a failure. Thoreau was then much exercised over the war and was deeply interested in John Brown's cause. Mr. Howells writes:

"He came into the room a quaint, stumpy figure of a man, whose effect of long trunk and short limbs was heightened by his fashionless trousers being let down too low. He had a noble face, with tossed hair, a distraught eye, and a fine aquilinity of profile, which made me think at once of Don Quixote and of Cervantes; but his nose failed to add that foot to his stature which Lamb says a nose of that shape will always give a man. He tried to place me geographically after he had given me a chair not quite so far off as Ohio, altho still across the whole room, for he sat against one wall, and I against the other."

The next visit was to Emerson, with Hawthorne's letter. Mr. Howells continues:

"I think it was Emerson himself who opened his door to me, for I have a vision of the fine old man standing tall on his threshold, with the card in his hand, and looking from it to me with a vague serenity, while I waited a moment on the doorstep below him. He must then have seen about sixty; but I remember nothing of age in his aspect, tho I have called him an old man. His hair, I am sure, was still entirely dark, and his face had a kind of marble youthfulness, chiseled to a delicate intelligence by the highest and noblest thinking that any man has done. . . . He questioned me about what I had seen of Concord, and whom besides Hawthorne I had met, and when I told him only Thoreau, he asked me if I knew the poems of Mr.

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William Henry Channing. I have known them since, and felt their quality, which I have gladly owned a genuine and original poetry; but I answered then truly that I knew them only from Poe's criticisms: cruel and spiteful things which I should be ashamed of enjoying as I once did.

"'Whose criticisms?' asked Emerson.

"'Poe's,' I said again.

"'Oh,' he cried out, after a moment, as if he had returned from a far search for my meaning, '*you mean the jingle-man!*'"

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

January 15.—The German Foreign Office receives official despatches confirming the press report that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have signed the joint note of the powers.

January 16.—The Ministerial council at Peking prepares to take up the second stage of the peace negotiations, and the Chinese Government is urging a cessation of military operations by the allied forces.

January 17.—The German Foreign Office states that the first sitting of the peace conference in Peking will be appointed immediately after the different foreign envoys have convinced themselves that their copies of the joint note have been properly signed and sealed by the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

January 18.—A message is received from Minister Conger at Peking stating that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have signed and delivered the protocol. This removes the last doubt that had arisen as to the sealing of the agreement.

SOUTH AFRICA.

January 14.—Lord Roberts requests the Lord Mayor of London that no more fêtes be held until the war in South Africa shows more encouraging aspects.

January 15.—Lord Kitchener reports continued activity among the Boer forces, but no material change in the situation.

The British War Office arranges to reinforce the army in South Africa, and calls for 5,000 yeomanry volunteers.

January 17.—Defense measures are continued at Cape Town, and Lord Kitchener reports large forces of Boers massing in the Transvaal.

January 18.—Lord Kitchener reports the repulse by the British of two recent attacks by the Boers near Ventersburg and Standerton.

January 19.—The Boers capture a train in the Transvaal filled with mining material.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 14.—The Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, bishop of London, dies in London.

January 15.—Johann Faber, founder of the Faber lead-pencil factory, dies at Nuremberg.

January 16.—In a speech at Wolverhampton the Earl of Rosebery speaks of the danger to England's commercial supremacy from the enormous resources of America and the energy and skill of the Germans.

It is reported from Copenhagen that under certain conditions the Danish Government would sell its West Indian possessions.

January 17.—In a speech at Sydney, N. S. W., Premier Barton outlines the policy of the new Australian Commonwealth; he declares that free trade is impossible.

January 18.—Alarming reports regarding the Queen's health are circulated in England.

The British Cabinet considers the Nicaragua

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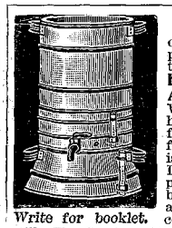

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canal treaty, as amended by the Senate, but no conclusion is made public.

January 19.—The illness of Queen Victoria takes a decided turn for the worse. Most of the members of the royal family are summoned to her bedside at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight.

A despatch from Curacao states that the United States minister at Caracas has delivered a note which is practically an ultimatum to Venezuela, in relation to the recent asphalt troubles.

The annual dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce is held in Paris.

January 20.—The latest news from Osborne is that the Queen's death is momentarily expected. The Prince of Wales meets the Emperor of Germany at London.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 14.—*Senate:* In the debate on the army reorganization bill, Senator Teller makes a bitter attack on President McKinley for his action in retiring General Eagan.

January 15.—*Senate:* The army reorganization debate continues, and a lively colloquy on "imperialism" takes place between Senators Bacon and Hanna. In executive session Senator Pettigrew attacks the nomination of James S. Harlan to be attorney-general of Porto Rico as an attempt to influence Justice Harlan and the United States Supreme Court.

January 16.—*House:* The river and harbor appropriation bill is passed.

January 17.—*Senate:* The election and return of M. S. Quay as Senator from Pennsylvania are made the occasion for a remarkable demonstration. The debate over the appointment of Harlan is continued in executive session.

January 18.—*Senate:* The army reorganization bill is passed and sent to a conference committee of both houses.

January 19.—*Senate:* The Senate devotes the greater part of its session to the eulogies of the late Senator Gear of Iowa.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 14.—The United States Supreme Court decides that Neely shall be sent back to Cuba to be tried for embezzlement of postal moneys.

The electoral votes of all the States are cast in their respective capitals.

New governors are inaugurated in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Texas.

January 15.—M. S. Quay is elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania; Senator Hoar from Massachusetts; Senator Frye from Maine; Henry E. Burnham from New Hampshire.

January 16.—Ex-Governor James A. Mount of Indiana dies suddenly.

W. A. Clark is elected United States Senator from Montana; Thomas Patterson from Colorado; B. R. Tillman from South Carolina; James McMillan from Michigan.

Congress continues its investigation at West Point; Mr. Driggs severely denounces hazing and the cadets responsible for it.

January 17.—Grover Cleveland makes an address at the Holland Society dinner in New York, condemning the wars in South Africa and the Philippines.

The resignations of Professors Spencer, Hudson, and Little at Stanford University, in protest against the virtual dismissal of Professors Ross and Howard, cause great excitement in the university.

January 18.—The verdict in the Bosschieter case at Paterson, N. J., is murder in the second degree.

January 19.—The West Point cadets abolish hazing in a decree signed by members of the four classes and addressed to Col. A. L. Miles, superintendent of the academy.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 16.—*Philippines:* The demoralization of the native forces and lack of concerted resistance are thought to presage a more hopeful outlook and an early end to hostilities.

Cuba: The constitutional convention continues in secret session at Havana, and a provision in favor of universal suffrage is adopted. It is expected that public sessions will be adopted in the near future.

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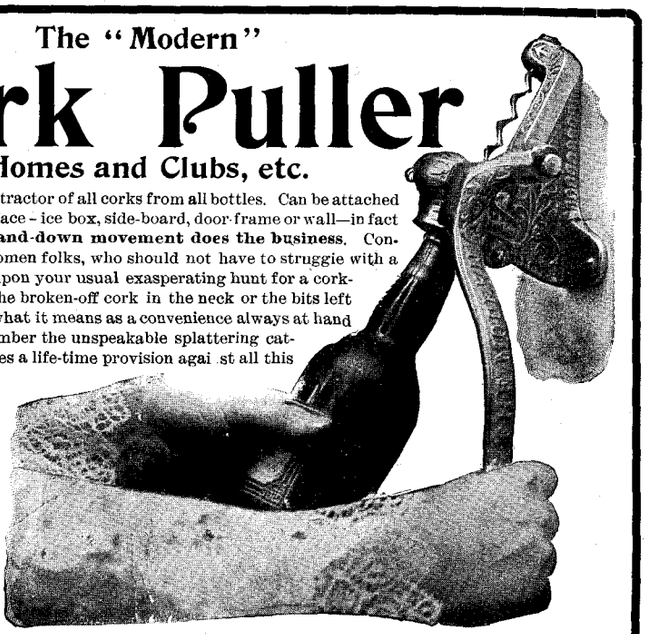

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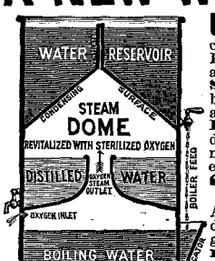

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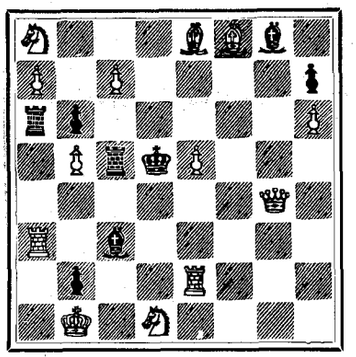
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 533.

By GEORGE SLATER.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Thirteen Pieces.

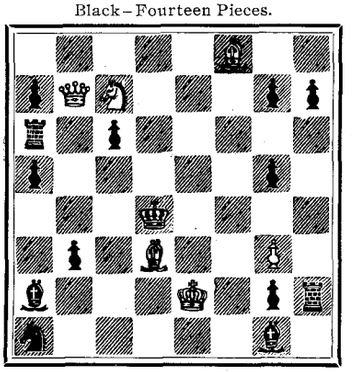
White mates in two moves.

Problem 534.

By VALENTINE MARIN.

First Prize, *Circolo Scacchistico Palermitano.*

Black—Fourteen Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 527 (January 5).

Key-move, Q—B 4.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; Dr. G. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. A. D. Thomas, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; R. S. Eskridge, Swannanoa, N. C.; J. J. Jax, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. E. Cannon, Richmond, Va.; Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; F. V. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Prof. W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; Prof. R. H. Dabney, University of Virginia; H. D. Coe, Edgartown, Mass.; A. Wolodarsky, New Haven, Conn.; J. T. Graves, Chicago, Ill.; E. H. S., Paulops, Va.; R. J. Williams, Ashland, Pa.; Dr. O. L. Telling, Independence, Col.; P. J. Smith, Covington, Tenn.; A. F. Burt, Middlebury, Vt.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; M. C. Bronn; P. G. Ross, Poultney, Vt.; S. Stoddart, Kansas City, Mo.; N. Weil, Calhoun, Ky.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.; Miss E. C. Cram, Wilton, N. H.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; J. B. Coe, New York City; "Rustic."

Comments: "Theme as transparent as key is apparent"—I. W. B.; "An original combination of eight pretty mates"—H. W. B.; "Neat and pretty"—C. R. O.; "A cunning two-er; very clever work. Have not met a superior to it, I believe"—T. H. J.;

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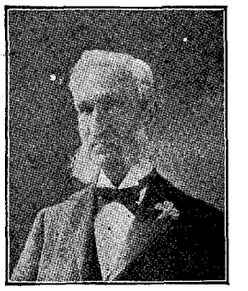

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Very sincerely yours,
JOHN LUCAS,
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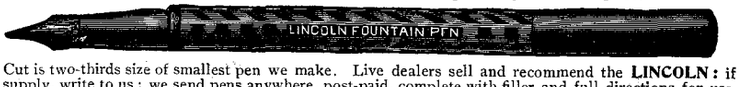

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"I do not like the key; it conceals nothing and threatens much"—W. W.; "While not as difficult as some 2-ers, it is as beautiful and attractive as any. The variation that takes B—B 5 is brilliantly attractive"—A. K.; "The rather extreme simplicity of the key detracts from the merit of the composition"—W. R. C.; "A shrewd key and eight clear mates"—G. D.

ERRATUM.

In Problem 531, the Q should be White.

Pillsbury Mated.

Pillsbury's latest and best move was given to the public in Chicago, last week, when he wrote on the hotel register: "Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Pillsbury, Philadelphia." We tender the American Champion our sincerest congratulations.

A Game Worth Studying.

This game, recently played in London between two amateurs (consulting) and the great Lasker, is, in the opinion of Dr. Shapiro, Chess-editor of the Batimore *American*, "a regular text-book for beginners." The notes are by Dr. S.

AMATEURS. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	Kt—B 3
4 Kt—B 3?	Kt x P!

This wrinkle always develops Black's game. Study it and look out for similar chances.

5 B x P ch	.....

Castling bristles, leaving Black five available plays for his Kt, besides B—K 2, etc.

5	K x B
6 Kt x Kt	P—Q 4
7 Kt—Kt 3	P—K 5

Do you see that Black has two more Bishops in play than White?

8 Kt—Kt sq	B—Q B 4!
9 K Kt—K 2	Q—B 3

Forestalling P—Q 4.

10 Castles	P—K R 4!

Black, in this game, accomplishes the high art of bringing all his pieces into play without moving them, implying, at the lowest estimate, a balance in the Savings Bank of Time.

11 Kt—B 3	P—R 5!
12 Kt x Q P	.....

Hoping to exchange Queens on the 15th move by Q—B 3 ch (with equality in material), but overlooking a masterly stroke in (14) Kt—Q 5.

12	Q—K 4
13 Kt x K P	Q x Kt (K 4)
14 Kt—Q B P	Kt—Q 5!!
15 P—Q 3	.....

Mate in six if White had taken Q R.

15	Q—B 3
16 B—K 3	P—R 6
17 P—K B 3	P x P
18 R—B 2	Q x Kt
19 R x P	Kt x Q B P!

And the German wins easily with a little French polish.

The Common Law of Problems.

Mr. Paul A. Towne, in his criticism of 518, said, "The key-move violates the common law of Chess-problems." We wrote to him asking: In what way does 518 violate the common law? and we have received the following interesting letter:

Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST:

I have a collection of from 20,000 to 30,000 Chess-problems of all possible species, and have solved all of them in "ancient days." Their construction, for the most part, as I now remember, observes the following common laws:

1. The key-move of a problem must not be a check.

2. If a White piece is *en prise*, it must not be used.

3. The key-move should not *diminish* the moves of the Black K.

4. There must be only one key-move.

5. The key-move should not be a 'capture.'

Problem 518 takes the R out of *en prise*, and a mere observation of the result of its capture shows that it *must be taken out of danger*. Non-observance of common law 2 makes the construction and solution of problems comparatively easy." PAUL A. TOWNE.

On this subject, James Rayner, late Problem-editor of *The B. C. M.*, says: "A piece *en prise* to another should not be used as a key unless it go to a similar position; whilst not positively objectionable, it does not commend itself as a chivalrous proceeding."

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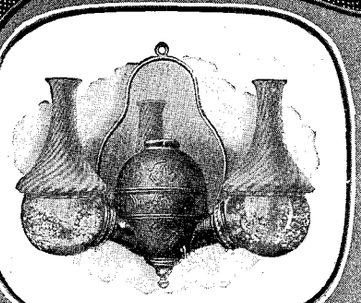

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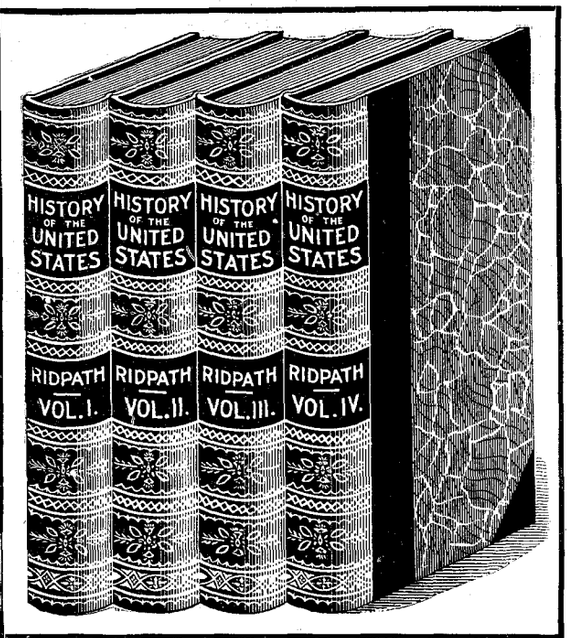

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